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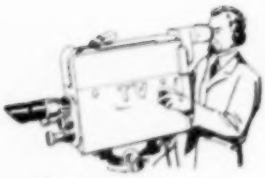

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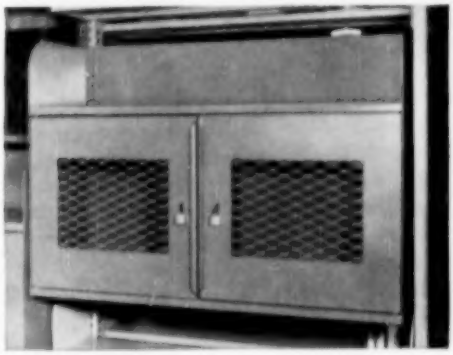

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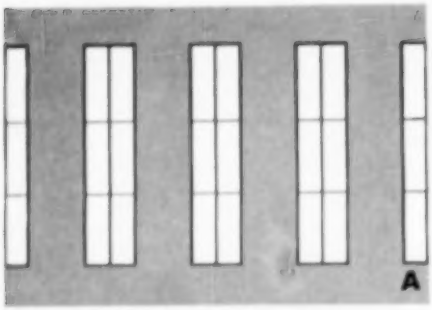

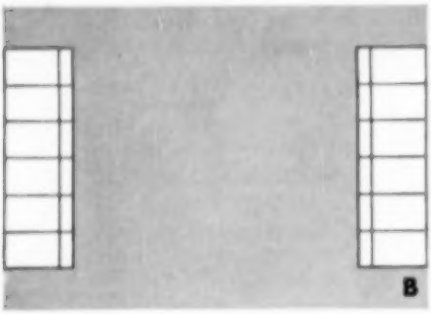

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Council on Library Resources, Inc.

The following press releases on the establishment of the Council on Library Resources, Inc., by the Ford Foundation, are published in full because the Editors of CRL consider the action of such momentous importance that readers should have available the complete proposal and the supplementary background material.

September 18, 1956

THE FORMATION of the Council on Library Resources, Inc., an organization whose purpose is to assist in solving the problems of libraries generally and of research libraries in particular, was announced today, following its initial meeting at the Ambassador Hotel, New York, at which it elected officers and voted to accept a $5,000,000 grant of funds from the Ford Foundation to support its initial activities over a five-year period.

Elected as president and executive head of the council is Verner W. Clapp, who today resigned his position as Chief Assistant Librarian of the Library of Congress to accept this post. He has had a long experience with the problems of research libraries and with efforts to solve such problems through interlibrary cooperation and the application of labor-aiding devices.

The chairman of the board of directors of the council is Gilbert W. Chapman, president and director of Yale and Towne Manufacturing Company, chairman of the National Book Committee, a trustee of the New York Public Library, fellow of the Morgan Library, a director of the *Saturday Review* magazine, co-chairman of the advisory council of the College English Association Institute for Industry-Liberal Arts Exchange, and a director of Franklin Publications.

The vice-chairman of the board of directors is Dr. Louis B. Wright, director of the Folger Shakespeare Library, Washington, D.C. The other members of the board of directors of the council are:

Gilbert W. Chapman, chairman of the board of directors, and Verner W. Clapp, president and executive head of the newly established Council on Library Resources.

Douglas M. Black, president of Doubleday and Company, publishers, and of its subsidiaries; Lyman H. Butterfield, editor-in-chief of the Adams Papers project of the Massachusetts Historical Society; Dr. Frederick Hard, president of Scripps College; Dr. Barnaby C. Keeney, president of Brown University; Dr. Joseph C. Morris, vice-president of Tulane University, and a director of the National Science Foundation; John M. Schiff, partner of Kuhn, Loeb and Company, New York, investment bankers; Dr. Frederick H. Wagman, librarian of the University of Michigan; Dr. Warren Weaver, vice-president of the Rockefeller Foundation for the Natural and Medical Sciences; and Dr. Herman B Wells, President of Indiana University.

Purpose of the Council

The Council on Library Resources, Inc., a wholly independent non-profit educational research organization, has been

incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia, and has its national offices in Washington, at 1025 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.

The council's purpose is to assist in the solution of the problems of libraries generally, but more especially of the problems of research libraries, by conducting or supporting research, demonstrating new techniques and methods, and disseminating the results, through grants for these purposes to institutions or individuals or in other ways, by coordinating efforts to improve the resources and services of libraries, and by improving relations between American and foreign libraries and archives.

Background of the Council's Establishment

The situation which led to the formation of the council may be simply described as one in which libraries, as channels of communication, are threatened with being glutted to the point of ineffectiveness by the quantity of the very information which they should transmit. Many examples of the rapid increase of publications and other informational materials could be given, and of the obstacles which this plethora of publication puts in the way of all research. For instance, a recent study of the relationship of legal research to legal literature has concluded that "one can find anything if one knows where to look and applies oneself long enough. The trouble is that, as things now stand, a lifetime is scarcely long enough."

Fremont Rider's prediction may also be recalled: He discovered that research libraries have a way of doubling in size every 16 years, and he calculated that, in consequence, by the year 2040 the Yale University Library would contain 200,000,000 volumes on 6,000 miles of shelves, and that its catalog alone would occupy 8 acres of space and that it would require a staff of 3,000 catalogers to record its intake. Quite apart from the validity of the prediction, users of research libraries complain that, on the one hand, there is an excess of informational materials, and, on the other, that individual collections are insufficiently comprehensive; that information is not available at the points needed; that subject-analysis and indexing are inadequate, subject to excessive delays, and unmanageable in any case.

The cost of literature-searching today is enormous. In the United States alone it has been estimated to cost $300,000,000 a year.

In addition, it is rapidly becoming less and less possible to conduct research profitably away from the largest collections of material; while at the same time the university libraries tend to become research libraries for the faculty and to lose their effectiveness in undergraduate education. *(See also the* Supplementary Background Statement *at the end of the article.)*

Support of the Ford Foundation

The council owes its inception to the recommendations resulting from two meetings held in January and March, 1955, in Washington, D.C., under the auspices of a committee chaired by Dr. Louis B. Wright, director of the Folger Shakespeare Library, and of which the other members were L. Quincy Mumford, Librarian of Congress, and Dr. Leonard Carmichael, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. These meetings brought together a distinguished group of scientists, research scholars in the humanities, university administrators and librarians. This group proposed to the Ford Foundation the creation of a national library council or planning group.

After more than a year's extensive study of library problems, the foundation concluded that their size and complexity, as well as the amount of work that has already been performed on them, indicated that no quick or easy solutions existed but that there was great need for the kind

of planning and research the group recommended.

Following the completion of the preliminary steps toward the establishment of the council, the Ford Foundation trustees once more reviewed the proposal, and then approved a grant of funds of $5,000,000 to the council for a five-year period. This grant, which was tendered to Gilbert W. Chapman, as the chairman of the board of the council, by H. Rowan Gaither, Jr., chairman of the board of the Ford Foundation, was today formally accepted by the council. In making the grant to the council, Mr. Gaither stated:

> As part of its broad program for assistance in the development and improvement of formal education, the Ford Foundation sought means by which to aid in the solution of the problems of libraries generally, and of research libraries in particular. In view of the magnitude of the need, the foundation desired that a means be found to provide for a long-range undertaking, and accordingly it sought the advice of many distinguished scholars, librarians and other persons over the past two years. The conclusion of the foundation was that the most effective attack upon the problems of libraries upon the broadest possible basis required the establishment of an independent corporation entirely devoted to this purpose.

Application of Initial Grant of Funds

The council plans to concentrate initially upon seeking solutions to the problems of research libraries through the following:

1. *Development of applications* of scientific techniques and mechanisms to library procedures, with a view to improving the utilization of available library resources, expediting and otherwise improving service, providing more effective use of space and staff, and reducing costs.

2. *Extension of interlibrary cooperation* in selectivity, specialization, sharing responsibilities, contributing to common resources, etc.

3. *Promotion of developments* to enable libraries of educational institutions to give better attention to the needs both of research and undergraduate education.

4. *Promotion of liaison and cooperation with foreign libraries and archives* to the end of assisting scholarship through the free international availability of library resources, and of contributing to the improvement of library services and the reduction of library costs (e.g., through international standardization of library procedures).

Chief Categories of Expenditure

Five chief categories of expenditure will be as follows:

1. *Planning*, including normal program planning, evaluation of procedures and techniques developed in other fields which have application for library problems, re-evaluation of library procedures and methods for improvement. Activity in this area will include both grant-making and direct operations.

2. *Development*, including projects designed to obtain particular devices and procedures which have been identified through planning, as required to multiply and improve library resources and facilities; filling identifiable gaps; extending the capabilities and specific applications of existing instruments and procedures. Activity in this area will be largely grant-making.

3. *Demonstration*, including projects designed to test new devices, methods and procedures and to insure their currency and maximum use in the library world. Activities in this category will be largely grant-making.

4. *Coordination*, including leadership and integration of the movement to improve library resources and services, elimination of duplication in research and demonstration, joint dissemination of information and results, promotion of liaison and cooperation with foreign libraries and archives. Activities in this category will include both grant-making and direct operations.

5. *Administrative* and professional functions, including both normal operating expenditures, salaries of professional staff members, the use of consultants, etc.

In the identification of the problems of libraries with a view to making a concerted attack upon them, the council proposes to institute certain investigations, whether with its own staff or under grant or contract, and to call, in addition, upon the advice of advisory committees of librarians, reinforced by specialists in scientific and other applications who may be able to suggest fruitful avenues of research toward the solution of particular problems.

The council also plans to make grants for research into particular problems and toward the development of techniques and procedures offering promise for the improvement of library resources and services. Grants for pilot projects for the demonstration of such procedures or techniques also come within the council's scope. In addition, the council may undertake certain activities of a purely coordinative nature with a view to the improvement of resources or services or of relations with foreign libraries through the dissemination of information and the development of procedures to assure avoidance of unnecessary duplication of effort.

In announcing the organization of the council its board chairman, Gilbert W. Chapman, said:

The users of libraries, including not only the educational and scientific users but also those from industry and commerce, will be grateful to the trustees of the Ford Foundation who are making possible the formation of the Council on Library Resources, Inc. The resources and services of libraries are so linked to education and research and industry that it can almost be said that nothing assists libraries unless it thereby assists all segments of our society.

Verner W. Clapp, president of the council, made the following statement after the organizational meeting:

Libraries did not create the problems which have resulted from a plethora of publication, but both libraries and their users suffer from the situation which the glut of publications has brought about. It has been said that libraries assisted in bringing in the age of mechanization and automation, but have themselves gained less than any institutional organizations from it.

The aim of the Ford Foundation's grant to the council, and the council in its turn, is to attempt, without losing any of the values which libraries now contribute to our civilization, to make these values more accessible and more effective. Though there are few problems of libraries which money could not solve even with present procedures, it is quite unlikely that they will all be solved that way. The aim of the council is to bring concerted intelligence, as well as money, to these solutions.

Supplementary Background Statement

The basic problem which libraries face is a very old one: It is the increase of publications at a rate beyond their technical abilities or manpower with which to cope. But especially in recent years it has become obvious that publications and sources of information are increasing at an ever-accelerating rate, while the reader-demands upon these data are also multiplying rapidly with the increasing intensity, variety and urgency of research, and with expanding interest in the United States in the affairs of other parts of the world.

For example, for the 114-year period 1800-1914 the Royal Society of London listed only 1,555 scientific periodicals in its *Catalogue of Scientific Papers*, while for the much shorter period 1900-1950 the *World List of Scientific Periodicals* lists approximately 50,000 periodicals.

Similarly, in 1910 *Chemical Abstracts* listed less than 15,000 articles in chemistry, while

in 1955 it listed more than 70,000; there was an increase of 275 per cent in the number of articles in the decade 1945-1955 alone.

Again, in 1880 there were approximately 860 medical journals producing approximately 20,000 articles a year; now there are approximately 7,000 medical periodicals producing approximately 175,000 articles a year.

In 1940 the "unpublished scientific report" was practically unknown; today these important research documents appear at a rate of approximately 1,000,000 a year.

Faced with enormous supplies of source materials on the one hand, and insistent reader demands on the other, libraries attempt to bring the two together through their techniques of selection and acquisition, cataloging, storage and service. But the users complain that these techniques are insufficient in any case and all the more inadequate as applied with present power.

For more than a century, libraries in this country have attempted to meet these increasingly developing problems by cooperative effort, by the use of mechanical devices, and in other ways. Over a century ago—in 1850—the librarian of the Smithsonian Institution, Charles C. Jewett, proposed a method of cooperative cataloging which would have saved the libraries of that day a great deal of manpower, but after an initial brilliantly successful demonstration his pilot project foundered on the rock of the imperfect technology of the printing industry of the time.

Despite this first failure, cooperative or central cataloging became a principal objective of the American Library Association when it was founded in 1876, and was finally achieved in 1901 with the Library of Congress as the central source of catalog cards. Similarly, the ALA adopted in 1876 as its first project the cooperative development of an index to periodicals. So impressed at the time was the manager of the Adams Express Company with the cooperative nature of this project that he claimed the right to participate by providing free transportation of the indexing slips. This project was a principal step in a development from which the United States now possesses outstandingly excellent indexes to periodical literature.

Such cooperative enterprises between libraries are now very numerous and affect almost every branch of library work. They cover such activities as book purchasing, cataloging, warehousing, lending, indexing, microfilming of deteriorating files as a protection against destruction, microfilming of unique manuscript materials in inaccessible depositories to make them more accessible for research everywhere, the maintenance of bibliographical centers, the compilation and publication of union catalogs, etc.

The so-called Farmington Plan is, for example, a cooperative arrangement by which American research libraries attempt to assure the acquisition and availability of important foreign books without unnecessary duplication. As another example, the Midwest Inter-Library Center in Chicago is a cooperative storage library where a number of midwest libraries deposit less-used books to be held for common use. The National Union Catalog at the Library of Congress in Washington is a register of copies of the millions of different books held by principal research libraries throughout the United States and Canada.

American libraries have also attempted to make use of technological developments to improve service without comparable increase in cost. Jewett's pioneering project of 1850 was such an attempt.

The 3" by 5" card index is a notable technological development of American libraries, which also early put to use the pneumatic tube, the book conveyor, microfilm, photo-charging, etc. Punched card systems both of the manual and machine-sorted types have found numerous applications in a number of libraries, though not yet generally used, and tele-facsimile as applied to the long-distance servicing of library materials is still in the experimental stage.

But neither cooperative arrangements nor technological applications have been sufficient to make it possible for the research libraries to keep abreast of the rising flood of publications and the increasingly intensive demands of users. Meanwhile, however, there is a strong feeling on the part of many users of research libraries and many observers of the situation that a concerted attack upon the problems, making use of the full resources of modern science—including the techniques of micro-facsimile and tele-communication, the "giant brains" of the modern computor

(Continued on page 496)

By I. T. LITTLETON

The Distribution and Cost of Library Service

WHAT PROPORTIONS of personnel expenditures and staff are allocated to cataloging, acquisitions, circulation, reference, departmental libraries, special collections? It is an unusual librarian who knows the answer to this question. It is generally assumed that the staff is distributed in such a way that library service is integrated adequately with the teaching, research, and extension programs of the university. The achievement of this basic objective of university libraries depends largely upon the adequacy and the quality of the staff as well as the way in which materials are organized; the organization of materials determines to a great extent the organization of staff and distribution of salaries and wages. An analysis of this distribution will give not only a better understanding of library service, but also some indication of the extent to which the basic objectives of the library are being achieved. There is need for a valid comparative study of the distribution of staff and personnel budgets among departments and functions of a large number of libraries. Such a study would be useful to individual libraries in long-range personnel budget planning and in pointing to staff needs, strengths, and weaknesses. It may also suggest more efficient distribution and use of staff.

There is another important reason why there is need for an understanding of the use of salaries and wages. The largest proportion of the annual budgets of university libraries is expended, not for books, but for library service and for the organization and acquisition of materials in the form of salaries and wages. This is true for each of the 107 Class I libraries in the ACRL statistical compilation for 1954-55.[1] One hundred and five libraries spent over half of their total income on staffing. This information has special significance at the present time because of the recently increased concern about the financial problems of libraries.

The participants at the Monticello Conference of the Association of Research Libraries held in October, 1954, recognized the need for comparative studies. President Morey, of the University of Illinois, "expressed the opinion that valid comparisons are extremely difficult, yet that such comparisons are almost the only way to judge whether or not a cost is reasonable."[2] Williams in the volume that summarizes the conference says, "Information is lacking at present on many aspects of library costs as a whole. . . . Universities and their libraries do a number of different things at once, and no one it appears, knows how much of the total expenditures goes into each function."[3]

The main reason that such information is lacking is the difficulty of obtaining valid comparisons. The same operations are performed to some degree in most university libraries, but they are not performed in the same departments or in the same way in all libraries. It is also difficult to ascertain costs of functions which are distributed over several departments, such as reference service or cataloging. Therefore, a strict comparison by departments would have little meaning. However, for some functions, such as reference service, it is impossible to extract

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[1] Dale M. Bentz, "College and University Library Statistics," *CRL*, XVII (1956), 58-59.
[2] Edwin E. Williams, *Problems and Prospects of the Research Library* (New Brunswick, N. J.: The Scarecrow Press, 1955), p. 38.
[3] *Ibid.*, p. 12.

the function from other duties of a department, and a comparison of departmental costs is, in many cases, the only solution.

Description of the Study

The lack of detailed comparative data became apparent when an analysis of the use of staff and personnel expenditures at the University of North Carolina Library was made. It was impossible to determine if the expenditures and staff for functions and departments were reasonable since there were no data from other libraries with which to compare them. As a result, it was decided to attempt an exploratory investigation of the distribution of staff and salaries and wages in a small sample of libraries. A letter was written to the librarians of 30 libraries with collections of more than 500,000 volumes asking if they would participate in such a study. Sixteen libraries furnished data. Each library was asked to submit the following for the fiscal year 1954-55: (1) the number of staff members, broken down by professional and nonprofessional, in each department and (2) the amount of salaries and wages allocated to separate departments. The librarians were instructed to submit data separately for operations not representative of the major function of the department in which they were performed. For instance, if the mending and repair unit was administered under the circulation department it was reported separately and not as a part of the totals for the circulation department. The departments were grouped under six main divisions: general administration, public services, technical services, special collections, special and miscellaneous services, and special and departmental libraries. The definitions of each of these categories for the purposes of this study are as follows:

General Administration includes the chief librarian, associate and assistant librarians, administrative assistants, secretaries, typists attached to the director's or librarian's office. It includes only those who participate in general administration and does not include persons who do specialized jobs, such as photoduplication or interlibrary loans.

Public Services refers to general lending and reference services, including the reference, circulation, and documents departments, undergraduate, graduate, reserve, and divisional reading rooms. It includes interlibrary loans, but not extension service.

Technical Services embraces the departments of acquisitions, order, serials, cataloging, and mending and repair. "Cataloging" includes all persons who do complete cataloging of books and serials regardless of the department in which they work, but not manuscript processing or public documents check-listing. Serials catalogers are included under "Cataloging" even if they work in the serials department.

Special Collections includes separate collections of special materials, such as manuscripts, maps, newspapers, rare books, prints, and state, university or archive collections.

Special and Miscellaneous Services includes the following departments: extension, photoduplication, mailing and shipping, and rental collections.

Special and Departmental Libraries: Data for each special or departmental library staffed with full or part-time personnel who devote their time exclusively to the library are included. Departmental secretaries in charge of libraries as a part of their duties are not listed.

The 16 libraries in the sample range in size from 2,696,862 to 552,171 volumes and have a regional distribution as follows: Midwest, 5; Far West, 4; East, 1; and South, 6. The libraries were careful to report data within the limits of the definitions. Therefore, the data, especially for the broad divisions, have high validity and comparability.

In Table 1, the proportion of total salaries and wages and of staff assigned to the six major divisions as well as cataloging and acquisitions for each of the 16 libraries may be seen. The libraries are

TABLE 1

PERCENTAGES OF SALARIES AND WAGES AND OF FULL-TIME STAFF ALLOCATED TO EIGHT DIVISIONS IN 16 UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES, 1954-55

Library	Administration		Acquisitions		Cataloging		Tot. Technical Services		Public Services		Special Libraries		Special Collections		Special Services	
	Salaries & Wages	*Staff*	*Salaries & Wages*	*Staff*	*Salaries & Wages*	*Staff*	*Salaries & Wages*	*Staff*	*Salaries & Wages*	*Staff*	*Salaries & Wages*	*Staff*	*Salaries & Wages*	*Staff*	*Salaries & Wages*	*Staff*
A	6.7	3.9	18.1	22.4	21.5	24.0	41.0	47.8	20.0	19.9	25.9	22.5	2.7	2.0	3.7	4.1
B[1]	4.6	4.5	7.7	10.3	16.3	18.6	26.7	32.8	13.6	16.6	46.1	41.5	4.2	2.4	2.8	2.4
C	10.1	7.0	10.8	12.9	24.5	27.5	36.6	42.7	27.8	24.6	16.7	15.2	6.4	8.2	2.3	2.3
D	9.9	5.9	19.8	21.3	18.8	18.9	39.5	41.4	20.0	21.3	24.0	26.1	4.2	4.1	2.4	1.2
E	5.5	4.25	18.5	18.2	21.6	25.4	40.8	44.25	25.6	22.4	19.6	20.6	4.7	4.25	3.8	4.25
F	5.6	4.4	16.5	20.4	16.7	17.6	35.2	40.9	28.0	23.4	17.3	18.1	11.6	10.2	2.5	2.9
G	9.4	6.5	12.5	15.7	21.7	24.2	36.1	42.5	29.5	27.4	20.5	18.5	2.1	2.1	2.4	3.3
H	8.0	4.2	16.1	16.67	28.8	33.33	44.9	50.0	20.1	18.75	26.4	25.0	.6	2.08	..	..
I	11.2	7.0	19.7	25.6	8.9	11.6	28.6	37.2	33.0	25.6	24.7	27.9	2.5	2.3	..	..
J	4.5	3.0	16.6	17.7	19.5	14.5	37.6	44.2	27.8	22.5	26.6	27.7	..	..	3.5	2.6
K	9.5	6.7	11.4	12.1	17.9	21.5	30.3	34.9	22.6	22.1	13.7	12.8	13.8	13.4	9.1	10.0
L	9.6	5.8	16.7	20.4	21.5	21.3	38.2	41.7	28.8	24.3	15.6	16.5	6.2	9.7	1.5	1.9
M	5.8	4.1	13.4	16.4	19.1	22.1	34.9	40.6	27.5	23.5	26.9	23.4	2.9	2.8	1.9	5.6
N	10.4	7.8	19.6	23.3	21.8	24.5	45.7	54.1	24.7	20.2	12.6	10.9	5.8	5.4	.8	1.6
O	5.6	3.8	9.1	13.1	13.6	24.2	24.8	31.4	24.2	21.6	43.7	41.3	..	..	1.7	1.9
P	7.4	4.4	15.5	17.6	19.4	22.5	36.1	41.8	39.5	37.9	6.5	6.2	4.0	3.5	6.5	6.2
Mean	7.7	5.2	15.1	17.75	19.5	21.98	36.1	41.76	25.9	23.25	22.9	22.1	5.1	5.2	3.2	3.6
Median	7.05	4.35	16.3	17.17	19.25	22.3	36.25	41.75	26.2	22.45	22.25	21.4	4.1	3.8	2.3	2.75
High	11.2	7.8	19.8	25.6	28.8	33.33	45.7	54.1	39.5	37.9	46.1	41.5	13.8	13.4	9.1	10.0
Low	4.5	3.0	7.7	10.3	8.9	11.6	24.8	31.4	15.6	16.6	6.5	6.2	.6	2.0	.8	1.2
Number of Libraries	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	14	14	14	14

[1] Data do not include the director and assistant director of libraries.

arranged by size, the largest library first. "Acquisitions" includes all persons who participate in book and serials cataloging regardless of the department in which it is performed.

The Use of the Data by an Individual Library

The variations in the distribution of salaries and wages and of staff among libraries is to be expected because of the differences in the sizes and interests of student bodies and faculties, in organizational structure, in the sizes of campuses, in the traditions of institutions which tend to emphasize certain collections and departments, and many other variables. However, by studying these individual differences we can gain a better understanding of the strengths and weaknesses of a particular library.

For example, let us examine the profile of one of the libraries. Library K ranks thirteenth in the percentage of total salaries and wages and staff allocated to acquisitions, twelfth in the percentage allocated both to cataloging and public services, and near the bottom for the proportion spent on special and professional libraries. On the other hand, in the percentage allocated to special collections and special services, it ranks first. This information, along with the comparative data on the actual number of employees, the actual expenditures for each department, and data on library size and total book budget can be used to determine where new positions need to be added. It can also be used to strengthen arguments for additional positions when presenting requests to university officials and the state budget bureau. Since the special collections and special services which draw such a high percentage of both staff and salaries and wages are heavily used, distinguished, and well established, support cannot be withdrawn from them, but with these data, the librarian can explain why his budget request is as large as it is. The staffing problem in this library is not so much in the total numbers of personnel as in a critical understaffing in general library services, public service and bibliographical processing.

A comparative analysis can also reveal weaknesses in internal organization. Transfers of operations from understaffed departments to departments more adequately staffed may result and weaknesses in departmental routines can be spotted.

An analysis of each of the other libraries will show different patterns of staff distribution. Each should benefit from a comparative analysis of its organization.

Further Statistical Analysis

By means of correlation technique, the data can be compared with many variables to determine if there is any relationship between a particular factor and the organization and cost of staff. Some of the data that may be correlated with these are library use statistics, volumes added, total number of volumes, student enrollment, size of faculty, the number of academic departments, and graduate and undergraduate degrees offered or conferred. Time has not permitted such a thoroughgoing analysis, but actual salaries and wages and the percentage allocated to each division were correlated with total number of volumes, student enrollment, number of special libraries and total salaries and wages by means of the Spearman Rho correlation formula. The coefficients obtained are not presented here since the sample is so small. Clear-cut patterns and trends were indicated by them, however. Some generalizations about the cost and distribution of library service can be made, but they are presented more as hypotheses than as conclusive findings. Many of the findings substantiate general assumptions held for many years.

The Nature of University Library Service and Its Cost

As a library grows in size its personnel budget and its staff grow also. This generally confirmed assumption was proven

statistically. In the sample there is a positive correlation between library size and the total personnel budget and staff, but it is not a perfect correlation because some of the smaller libraries have personnel budgets higher than libraries of greater size. These smaller libraries are growing faster and have a greater number of service units. Library M is thirteenth in size, but ranks fifth in total salaries and wages and second in the number of volumes added. This library also has three divisional reading rooms and an undergraduate library as well as a large group of departmental libraries. If the sample were larger, a study might be made of the staffs of libraries of comparable number of volumes.

Not only does the total personnel expenditure of a library increase as it grows in size, but the costs of the various services increase also. However, all do not increase at the same rate. A smaller share goes into the staffing of public services and a larger share into an ever-increasing number of special and professional libraries. Correlations between size and actual expenditures for each of the divisions listed in Table I were high and positive; but those between size and the percentage expended on administration and public services were negative; and those between size and the proportion spent on special libraries positive and moderately high. "The larger a campus grows and the larger the library grows, the greater is the inclination to split off portions from the central collection and transport them to locations more convenient for the principal users thereof. Beyond a certain large size there is a desire on the part of users to flee from the large general services like loan desks and reference departments—operating in monumental Greco-Roman halls—to press for creation of smaller and cozier quarters and less impersonal service. This is good but it certainly costs money."[8]

[8] Williams, *op. cit.*, p. 130.

This keen observation by Coney at the Monticello Conference was substantiated by this study. As research strength increases, not only are more special libraries established, but they must be staffed with more highly qualified personnel. Many of the medium size libraries (between 500,000 and 1,000,000 volumes) have several departmental libraries which are staffed on a part-time basis by departmental secretaries, or not staffed at all, but the larger libraries and those that serve the larger universities have numerous departmental collections staffed with library personnel who usually have some knowledge of the subject.

Size of library is not the only factor, perhaps not even the most important one that influences the splitting off of portions from the general collection. Some of the other factors that affect this relationship between general public service and departmental library service are: the research strength of the collection, the size of the student body, the number and types of professional schools and academic departments offering graduate degrees and the arrangement of the library building. Universities with the largest enrollments have usually developed more professional schools and graduate departments. As this type of organization evolves, a larger percentage of the total personnel budgets go into staffing specialized and professional school libraries, a smaller percentage into general public services. When the total number of students was correlated with the percentage of the total salaries and wages allocated to public services, a very significant negative coefficient (–.94) was obtained. The correlation between the total number of students and the percentage of personnel costs allocated to special and departmental libraries was also very significant, but *positive*. There were high positive correlations between the total number of special libraries staffed and the total number of students (.96), whereas only a moderate correlation was obtained when the

size of the library was correlated with the total number of special and departmental libraries. These data substantiate the theory that the development of a strong departmental library system depends more on the size of the student enrollment, which to some extent reflects the number of professional schools and academic departments, than upon the size of the library. However, size in volumes is also a factor in these costs.

Another indication of the importance of student enrollment on the development of special libraries is derived from a comparison of the average percentages allocated to public services and to special libraries in institutions of over 10,000 students and in those with enrollments under 10,000. The average percentage allocated to public services in institutions with student enrollments of over 10,000 is 22.1, whereas 31.4 per cent is allocated to special and departmental libraries. In institutions with enrollments under 10,000 this ratio is reversed; public service costs amount to 28.9 per cent and special and departmental library costs average 17.1 per cent.

The most frequent special libraries in the sample are those that serve professional schools. Fourteen of the institutions have engineering libraries, 13 have law libraries, and 11 have medical libraries. Two of the medical libraries are administered separately and data for them are not reported. A large number of collections devoted to the sciences, especially in the fields of chemistry, geology, physics and mathematics, have developed in the institutions offering extensive graduate training in these fields. Twelve of the libraries maintain separate chemistry collections, ten have geology libraries and nine have mathematics and physics collections. Other fields for which special libraries have developed frequently are fine arts—especially art, architecture, and music—business administration, industrial relations, and education. Separate collections have developed less frequently in the social sciences and humanities.

The most costly special libraries are those devoted to medicine and law because they are usually larger, must be staffed by personnel with specialized training, and demand long hours of opening. The average percentages of total salaries and wages allocated to these libraries as compared to those of engineering libraries are given in Table 2. A comparative study of the staffing of libraries in the various fields would be a worthwhile separate project.

TABLE 2

MEANS, MEDIANS, AND RANGE OF PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL SALARIES AND WAGES ALLOCATED TO LAW, MEDICAL AND ENGINEERING LIBRARIES IN 16 UNIVERSITIES, 1954-55

	Law	*Medicine*	*Engineering*
Mean	5.2	5.0	2.5
Median	4.8	4.3	2.55
High	11.2	11.1	6.5
Low	2.2	2.1	.9
Number of Libraries	13	9	14

Although the actual amount spent on administrative personnel increases as a library grows in size, the percentage of the salaries and wages allocated to general administration tends to be lower in larger libraries and in those with higher total personnel expenditures.

Approximately one-fourth of the total salaries of these 16 libraries was expended for public services. Table 3 gives the average percentages spent on selected public service departments. All 16 libraries maintain central circulation departments, even those which have divisional reading rooms. The proportion allocated to circulation is less variable than that for any other department. Most of the libraries spend from 8 to 10 per cent on circulation department regardless of the number of service units, the size of the library or the size of the total personnel budget. All li-

TABLE 3

MEANS, MEDIANS, AND RANGE OF PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL SALARIES AND WAGES AND STAFF ALLOCATED TO SELECTED PUBLIC SERVICE UNITS IN 16 UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES, 1954-55

	Circulation		Documents		Reference		Undergraduate Reading Rooms		Divisional Reading Rooms	
	Salaries & Wages	*Staff*	*Salaries & Wages*	*Staff*	*Salaries & Wages*	*Staff*	*Salaries & Wages*	*Staff*	*Salaries & Wages*	*Staff*
Mean	9.4	7.6	2.7	2.8	6.5	5.98	3.7	3.2	3.5	3.2
Median	8.9	7.3	2.35	2.25	6.5	5.95	3.0	1.6	3.6	3.1
High	12.1	10.3	4.1	4.7	10.9	11.1	9.5	9.3	6.0	7.1
Low	7.2	5.9	1.6	1.6	2.5	2.08	1.5	1.0	1.9	1.7
N[a]	15	15	10	10	16	16	7	7	9	9

[a] N equals the number of units. In the case of all except divisional reading rooms it refers to the number of libraries on which the percentages are based. In the case of divisional reading rooms it refers to nine in four different libraries.

braries in the sample maintain central reference departments also, but the percentage allocated to centralized reference varies considerably. In some libraries, most of the reference service is concentrated in one department. In others, it is distributed among a number of departments or separate divisional reading rooms. In systems which have developed strong departmental libraries, much of the reference service has been transferred to these libraries. The development of general open-shelf collections for the undergraduate in the form of undergraduate libraries and reading rooms and divisional reading rooms reflects a need for undergraduates to have free access to a limited collection of representative books on all subjects and the recent trend of organizing libraries for more effective use by the undergraduate. Seven of the libraries have undergraduate reading rooms or libraries and four have divisional reading rooms. In only one case has a library developed both. The larger research libraries in this sample (over 1,000,000 volumes) do not maintain divisional reading rooms, but they do maintain strong undergraduate collections in separate reading rooms. Wilson and Tauber in *The University Library*[5] point to several university libraries with divisional plans. Two of those mentioned contain over 1,000,000 volumes. This may be due in part to the arrangement of the buildings in which they are housed; it may indicate that divisional organization is impractical for large university libraries; or there may be other reasons why they do not have divisional organization. The scarcity of large university libraries with divisional organizations does disprove that it is feasible or educationally advantageous. However, there is need for research in order to answer the questions: "What kinds of libraries should have divisional organization?"[6]

Only two libraries in the sample have full-scale divisional plans, with humanities, science, and social science reading rooms. The library ranking sixteenth in size, with 550,000 volumes, spends 39.5 per cent of its personnel budget on public services, 16.6 per cent for divisional libraries. This library, which has a relatively small graduate enrollment, has few departmental libraries. The other library

[5] Louis R. Wilson and Maurice F. Tauber, *The University Library* (2d ed., New York: Columbia University Press, 1956), 146-47.
[6] *Ibid.*, p. 592.

with a full-scale divisional plan ranks thirteenth in size, but fifth in total salaries and wages. It is spending 7.9 per cent of its budget on divisional libraries in addition to an undergraduate library, traditional public service departments of circulation and reference as well as a large number of departmental libraries. This university's enrollment is approaching 10,000 with a relatively large graduate enrollment, which explains the need for the heavy expenditure for departmental libraries in addition to a large outlay for undergraduate services. Unfortunately, there are not enough divisional libraries in this sample to give a conclusive answer to Downs' question: "Are subject-divisional types of library organizations more expensive to administer than traditional forms?"[7] However, the percentage of total personnel budgets allocated to divisional libraries may be compared with that of the traditional units in Table 3. In the libraries in this sample divisional libraries are maintained side by side with the traditional units of reference and circulation. There seems to be little difference between the cost of circulation and reference departments in libraries with divisional collections and the cost of the same departments in libraries without the added divisional collections.

The libraries in this sample spent a little more than one-third of their total salaries and wages and use about 40 per cent of their staffs in acquiring and organizing materials for collections. Slightly more is usually spent on cataloging than for the processes of bibliographic checking and acquisitions. An average of 15 per cent of the total salaries and wages is allocated to acquisitions and about 20 per cent for cataloging. There is only a moderate positive correlation between cataloging salary costs, the size of the library, and the number of special and professional libraries. These costs evidently vary among libraries because of other factors such as cataloging policies and routines.

Salaries and wages allocated to special collections and special services make up a small percentage of the total personnel budgets of most libraries. One factor in the cost of staffing special collections may be their place in the organizational structure of the library. Horn has recently noted a trend toward coordinating special collections under one department head.[8] In the sample here under study, six libraries have departments of special collections. At the two universities which rank first and second in the percentage spent on special collections, large manuscripts and rare book departments are administered separately. At one of these, a strong state collection is included in this category. These collections have had a long and distinguished development and are now strongly established traditions of the two campuses; indeed they add significantly to the research strength of the libraries of which they are a part.

A factor in the high special service costs of the highest ranking library in this category is an old and established extension department which offers heavily used lending and reference services to the citizens of the state. It has grown over the years because of the lack of a strong state library and inadequate public library service in many areas of the state. With a newly strengthened state library and the increase of public and county library systems the demands for this service may diminish.

Nonprofessional—Professional Ratios

McNeal has suggested raising the nonprofessional to professional ratios in libraries in which this ratio is unusually low as one means of increasing efficiency and lowering total salary costs.[9] The ratios must be analyzed for each depart-

[7] Robert B. Downs, "Introduction," *Library Trends*, I (1952), 12.

[8] Andrew H. Horn, "Introduction," *Library Trends*, IV (1955), 119.

[9] Archie M. McNeal, "Financial Problems of University Libraries," *CRL*, XV (1954), 407-10, 420.

ment of a library in terms of the needs and objectives of that particular department because there is a wide variation in these ratios among departments. Table 4 gives the median, high and low ratios for selected library departments. These ratios were computed on the basis of full-time staff members. Because of the difficulty of obtaining accurate data, the number of part-time employees was not requested for this study. Average wages spent by each department are included in Table 4 to give an indication of the extent of part-time work in the departments. The differences in ratios among departments would make an invaluable separate study. However, it is suggested that in any future investigation, the total number of part-time employees be obtained and computed into the ratios.

TABLE 4

MEDIANS AND RANGE OF NONPROFESSIONAL-PROFESSIONAL RATIOS AND AVERAGE WAGES ALLOCATED TO SELECTED FUNCTIONS AND DEPARTMENTS IN 16 UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES, 1954-55

Function or Department	*Median Ratio*	*High Ratio*	*Low Ratio*	*Average Wages*
Acquisitions	2.33	5.00	.67	$ 4,990
Cataloging	.85	1.67	.57	3,565
Circulation	2.75	5.50	.33	13,315
Reference	.15	1.50	0 to 1	1,734
Special Libraries	1.14	3.40	.40	15,772
Special Collections	.50	1 to 0	0 to 3	2,617

Data are given for full-time staff only. Nonprofessional-professional Ratios were computed by dividing the number of professional employees into the number of nonprofessional employees. A high ratio indicates a greater number of nonprofessional than professional employees.

Summary

The study reported here has been an exploratory attempt to understand the distribution of library service and its cost. The data have practical use to individual libraries in understanding their staff needs, strengths and weaknesses and in long range personnel budget planning. Libraries may wish to compare their own staff and salary distribution with that of the libraries in this sample. It would be of value if such comparisons were reported.

The data have been used also to test certain assumptions regarding the relationship of various factors and library staff distribution and costs. Only size of library, student enrollment, and the number of special and professional libraries were correlated with the data, but some clear-cut results were indicated. However, the number of libraries in the sample is too small to claim that these findings are conclusive. It is felt that many other factors also affect library service costs and that these should be studied. The approach used in this investigation may be useful in future studies. A similar study, or series of studies, of a large sample of libraries over a period of several years or perhaps at regular intervals would be of inestimable value. Future investigations should study the effect of not only size of library and student enrollment on the costs of libraries but of many other variables as well. The samples should include subgroups that consist of a large number of libraries of comparable size, with comparable organizational patterns and other

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By FERNANDO PEÑALOSA

The Card Catalog: A Failure in Communication

If we consider the library to be the heart of a university or college, or as the community's information center, then the card catalog might be considered the heart of the library, or better still, its brain. It is a massive brain, constructed out of tens of thousands of brain efforts on the part of several generations of catalogers. Yet the card catalog is an inert thing until acted upon by the brain of the user. If an incredible amount of mental effort goes into the making of the catalog, an even more incredible amount of mental effort must be expended by the library patron in its decipherment and use.

It is a curious thing that the librarians engaged in producing this all-important library tool have, in most instances, little contact with the people for whom it is supposedly designed. It seems that in this situation students of the communication process would find much of a disturbing nature. The library is rightly considered a medium not of mass communication, but of individualized communication. In the latter, the communication process is characterized by the message's sender and receiver standing in each other's physical presence. As the message is being sent, there is "feedback" from the receiver to the sender, who then varies his message according to results being obtained. A good example of this face-to-face communication is a private conversation.

How, then, do these concepts of the communication process apply to the functions of the card catalog? The cataloger or catalog department is the sender of a very vital message: how to find materials in the library. The catalog users are the receivers, the audience, that struggles at comprehending the message. Sometimes the message is not understood, and the audience goes away unsatisfied; or the message may be misunderstood and the audience is deceived or frustrated; or the message may be overlooked or ignored, and the audience is cheated. But only in the rarest of instances is there any feedback to the communicator. Hence the message continues to be phrased in the same terms, and is designed often for an audience that exists only in the cataloger's imagination.

What, then, is the audience for the library's card catalog? It consists of two very different groups: the library staff, a relatively homogeneous group; and the library patrons, an extremely heterogeneous group. Even the most casual observer will recognize that the ways in which the two groups cope with and make use of the card catalog will diverge greatly.

Let us consider first the library patrons. The difficulties experienced by laymen in using subject headings, cross references, corporate entries, etc. are well known and need not be described here. However, the nature of the bibliographic information on the card itself is perhaps the most confusing of all to the general catalog user. Certain problems can be illustrated by some points brought out in a study of catalog use made at the Denver Public Library and the University of

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Denver Library.[1] The study involved interviewing one hundred students at each of the two libraries over a period of several months.

The part of the catalog most used by students was the part including the heading (subject or added entry), author and title. The only bibliographic items used extensively on the cards were the title, author, date of publication and Library of Congress tracings for subject headings. Seventy-four per cent of all students used the title, 23.5 per cent the author, 22 per cent the date of publication and 11 per cent the Library of Congress subject tracings. All other items were used by 5 per cent or less of the students. Sixty-nine per cent of the students at the University of Denver Library catalog and 76 per cent of those at the Denver Public Library catalog used only one or two items each.

In addition to the heading each interviewee was found to use an average of only 1.6 bibliographic items as aids in selecting a particular book. It was noteworthy, when one considers that tracings are thought of as being primarily for the use of the cataloger, that 11 per cent of all students interviewed used LC subject tracings to find out what the book was about and that at least one student complained of the absence of subject tracings on typewritten cards.

The reason for such limited use of the catalog is probably that the students, intent on a specific title or subject, usually read only the heading and title, which was then the only information that they needed to help them decide on the book. The notion that the title or subtitle was a description or annotation of the book was quite prevalent, especially when the subtitle was long. These were undoubtedly cases of wishful thinking. Students also had difficulty in finding wanted information on catalog cards. Thus many students complained of information lacking on the card, only to have the writer show them such information on the card.

When the students were asked if there was any additional information about the particular book in question that did not appear on the catalog card that they would like to have had in that particular instance, 18 per cent of all those interviewed replied that they wished more information about the contents of the book. Over 13 per cent stated specifically that they would have wanted an annotation for the book in question printed or typed on the card, although they did not necessarily use the word "annotation."

The main conclusion of the study, then, insofar as the card itself is concerned, would be that from the viewpoint of patrons, catalog cards contain entirely too much bibliographic information and not enough information about the contents of books. If this is true for university students, it must be even more so for the general public, most of whom have not enjoyed the advantages of an advanced education. Other studies of catalog use which have been made have come to substantially the same conclusions.[2]

Now what about the other audience for the catalog, the library staff? Since making the above-mentioned study, the writer has had occasion to use the catalog intensively in acquisitions work, cataloging, and in work with the public. It is the writer's firm conviction that less bibliographic information on catalog cards would greatly hamper the library staff in its work. Particularly is this true in acquisitions work involving positive identification of titles suggested for purchase or for acceptance as gifts. It further goes without saying that catalog librarians would feel themselves lost without sufficient bibliographic information on cards for books already in the library. Thus,

[1] Fernando Peñalosa, "An Investigation of the Manner in Which Students of the University of Denver Use the Card Catalog" (M.A. Thesis, University of Denver, 1949).

[2] A good summary of studies of catalog use is Carlyle J. Frarey, "Studies of Use of the Subject Catalog; Summary and Evaluation," in M. F. Tauber, ed., *The Subject Analysis of Library Materials* (New York: School of Library Service, Columbia University, 1953), p. 147-166.

the suspicion aroused in the study above, namely, that catalog cards are made primarily for bibliographers and librarians, is borne out by the fact that in most cases the cards are admirably suited for their purposes!

Returning once more to the jargon of communication we might say that catalogers through the cards they produce are communicating effectively to an audience of bibliographers, bibliophiles and librarians. They are trying to reach two very different audiences with the same channel, hence fail where one audience is concerned. The failure has arisen because where two different audiences are concerned, two different types of channels are called for. The commercial agencies of communication grasped this elementary truth long ago, and produce different types of radio and television programs, magazines, etc. to reach different audiences. In plain language, then, what is required is *two kinds* of cataloging.

What precisely would be involved? First, a public card catalog devoid of superfluous bibliographic information but containing on each card a short annotation indicating the scope of the work and the reader for whom it is designed. In many cases the annotation need not consist of more than a sentence of two. Second, an official author catalog, with very complete bibliographic data, conveniently located for staff use. A library that might desire to change over to a dual system should proceed slowly and with caution. Thus first on the agenda would be a survey or a series of surveys to determine the extent to which the patrons of that particular library use the bibliographic information on catalog cards. On this basis the library could decide what items would appear on public cards under the new system .

While individual libraries naturally will devise the most suitable methods for converting to the dual system, the prime consideration is to proceed with caution, and as local conditions demand or permit. By all means, use printed cards where possible, LC cards in the official catalog and Wilson cards in the public catalog. The H. W. Wilson Company has pioneered in progressive cataloging procedures and we librarians have much to learn from the principles embodied in its cards. Perhaps the Wilson Company could even be induced to expand its coverage if there were enough demand for this type of card from libraries.

Essential to the functioning of a dual cataloging system would be a form of cooperation much closer than that which generally prevails between the technical and the public services. Bibliographic information will be compiled by catalogers, but the annotations for the public catalog will be composed by pubilc service people, such as readers advisers or reference librarians, who work with the public and understand their guidance needs. Such an arrangement, in fact, would necessitate considerable reorganization of staff and routines, and would, this writer fervently hopes, contribute toward breaking down the artificial barriers that exist between those engaged in processing materials and those engaged in serving the public directly.

By CLIFTON BROCK

Specialization and the Rising Tide—Two Waves of the Future?

THE ACADEMIC WORLD has become increasingly aware in recent years of a great problem hovering over the horizon of the next two decades, a problem fast assuming the proportions of a *bête noire* in the form of tremendously increased school enrollments.

Elementary and secondary school authorities are already wrestling with the beast, and judging by the frantic cries for help, the authorities are not winning. The alarm has spread upward through the academic ranks, and last fall representatives of the whole scholastic world met in the White House in an effort to devise workable solutions.

Although the universities are still several years away from the front-line battle, their period of grace diminishes each year as the baby crop moves up the scholastic scale. Within a decade the increased birth rate which began its sharp rise after World War II will have poured over into the nation's already crowded colleges and universities. By 1970 the number of persons of college age will have almost doubled.[1] Total enrollment is expected to be 4,200,000 (compared with 2,500,000 in 1954) even if the percentage of college-age youth attending college remains at 31.[2]

Solutions to the enrollment problem must be found, and the ivied walls are already resounding with heated debate as to which way we should turn.

[1] Ronald B. Thompson, "College-Age Population Trends, 1940-1970," *Education Digest*, XIX (1954), 23.
[2] Norman Burns, "The Coming Crisis in Higher Education," *School Review*, LXIII (1955), 252.

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Many defensive tactics have been pushed tentatively forward, but as yet no grand strategy has evolved, except perhaps to call for greatly increased expenditures. Increased expenditures there must certainly be, but these call first for increased taxes, endowments and other forms of revenue, demands which can be carried only so far. The public will insist that some basic solutions be found within the academic world itself.

It will become "mandatory for us to examine what we are doing—to reassess our educational philosophy; to adopt new methods and adapt old ones; to find new resources in teachers, facilities, and financing; and in general to raise hob with the *status quo*."[3]

One proposal which raises hob with the present state of affairs is that of making it more difficult for a student to go to college by raising entrance standards so high that only those for whom there is room would be admitted. This is saying in effect that a full head as well as a full purse will be needed by tomorrow's freshman.

This partial solution has already run into heated objections, a very pertinent one being that it is contrary to our democratic tradition of making advanced education generally available to all, then requiring a student to prove his inability to absorb it by failing, rather than first requiring him to prove that he is able to absorb it.

This fence-building idea also runs into the very practical question of how long many parents will submit to increased

[3] S. B. Gould, "The Challenge," in "Some College Presidents Discuss the Rising Tide," *Educational Record*, XXXVI (1955), 205.

taxes for higher education if their children are to be denied the opportunity of receiving it.

Others have suggested that the number of two-year "community colleges" be increased to absorb part of the load.[4] Still others propose the greater utilization of adult education programs.[5] Some believe that, "despite the fact that we will meet these needs . . . the effort will result largely in giving more people more bad education."[6]

In general, all these proposals are efforts to cope with the enrollment problem as it affects the undergraduate colleges. The graduate schools are still further removed from the shot and shell, and fewer proposed solutions have come from this quarter than any other.

However, it is the course the graduate schools pursue which will have by far the greatest effect upon our academic research libraries, maintained primarily to support graduate programs of instruction and other research. It is therefore imperative that these libraries anticipate as far ahead as possible any changes in graduate instruction which would affect their policies, especially in acquisition.

One possible solution on the graduate level, still very tentative but eyed with increasing interest of late, would raise much hob with the *status quo* of university research libraries. This proposal may be summarized by the word "specialization."

Except for a few years toward the end of the nineteenth century, when the land-grant college, with its attendant vocational influence, was in full growth, specialization has been almost a dirty word in academic circles in the United States. It is a concept in direct opposition to the Renaissance ideal of the universal man, an ideal nurtured in the humanistic tradition, receiving new impetus from the general education movement of this century, and inherent in the word "University" itself.

Talk of specialization has usually been disguised by euphemistically referring to it as "cooperation," a verbal gymnastic at which both educators and librarians have been proficient. A glance through *Library Literature* and the *Education Index* shows many more articles listed under cooperation than under specialization. However, another glance through the articles themselves shows that many are actually discussions of specialization projects.

The anathema attached to the word "specialization" has come understandably from an abhorrence of the overspecialized man, a much-maligned but very necessary phenomenon of the twentieth century.

However, this objection can hardly apply to the present discussion or be allowed as a valid objection to possible specialization programs. It is aimed principally at the specialization *within* the curriculum which produces the overspecialized man, while the proposal under discussion deals with specialization *among* curricula and the universities administering them. Stated in its simplest terms, it calls for a lessening of the competition among universities which forces them to try to cover as many fields of graduate instruction as possible.

Despite all the objections to it, academic authorities have realized for many years that some form of specialization is necessary. As early as 1913, at the conference of the Association of American Universities, Dean Guy Stanton Ford asked if it is "wise or necessary or possible for all Universities to be all things to all advanced students."[7]

[4] Frederick deW. Bolman, Jr., "Signs of Change in Higher Education," *Journal of Higher Education*, XXVI (1955), 252.

[5] Edward B. Olds, "How Adult Education Can Help in Meeting the Higher Education Needs of the Rising College-Age Population," *Educational Record*, XXXVI (1955), 229-39.

[6] Victor L. Butterfield, "Dangers of Expansion," in "College Presidents Discuss the Rising Tide," *Educational Record*, XXXVI (1955), 207.

[7] "The Library and the Graduate School," *Journal of Proceedings and Addresses of the Association of American Universities*, XV (1913), 38-46, as quoted by Edwin E. Williams in "Library Cooperation and Specialization," *Library Quarterly*, XXV (1955), 60.

At the 1923 AAU meeting, Dean Ralph Hayward Keniston, taking notice of the increasing growth of graduate studies unaccompanied by any definite plan, suggested that "the Association appoint a committee whose duty it should be to secure from the several members of the Association a statement of the fields of graduate instruction to which that university intended to devote its major attention."[8]

Many other highly placed academic voices have advocated some form of specialization among graduate schools. But, as Edwin E. Williams points out in the article cited above, there has been much talk but little action. The spirit of the gridiron seems to have permeated the entire campus, and vigorous competition is carried on among universities and their libraries. School enrollments and library holdings have sometimes been rung up on an imaginary scoreboard to attract students, scholars and researchers in a manner often very similar to athletic recruiting.

Competition may foster achievement in certain fields, but the "present tendency to be all things to all men is intellectually destructive."[9] The real loser in such academic battles has been the total research potential of the nation.

Past failures to effect any workable specialization agreements have been due chiefly to the lack of a catalyst to speed such action. As one college president has said, "Our colleges and universities have sometimes indicated by their deeds that they are content to drift along, distributing the mass of knowledge that they have accumulated and guarded over the years, rather than to climb boldly among the treacherous cliffs of contemporary problems."[10]

Specialization was desirable in the past in order to unite the participating universities in working toward the common goal of increasing the nation's research facilities. But it was desirable only, not imperative. The coming pressure of increased enrollments could well be the force which makes it imperative.

A pilot program in specialization, watched with increasing interest by universities and their libraries across the nation, was initiated by the Conference of Southern Governors of 1947 and has been carried out by the Southern Regional Education Board.

The southern states, realizing their relative paucity of advanced educational facilities, set up a cooperative program which assigned certain subjects to schools already strong in those subjects. A central educational fund, formed from assessments upon the participating states, was then used to help finance out-of-state graduate students wishing to attend these schools for work in their specialty. Essentially, it was the inability of individual state institutions to meet the demand upon them for advanced educational facilities which forced the southern states into their specialization agreement.

It would be a rash educator indeed today who would state unequivocally that the institutions of his own state will be able to meet the demands which will be made upon them in the next twenty years. Although perhaps in a better position than their southern neighbors, the universities of the rest of the nation may soon be faced with the same inability. Subject specialization agreements are one solution they may investigate closely.

Such an investigation is already being made at the grass roots. One concrete result has been an interstate compact for higher education signed by eleven western states which emulates the example of the South to a certain extent. Much attention was given to specialization by libraries and universities at the Monticello Conference of the Association of Re-

[8] "Cooperation among Universities in the Development of Different Departments of Study," *Journal of Proceedings and Addresses of the Association of American Universities*, XXVI (1924), 46-51, as quoted by Edwin E. Williams, *loc. cit.*

[9] Rice Estes, "Implications of Current Educational Trends for Library Service," *Special Libraries*, XLI (1950), 164.

[10] Gould, *loc. cit.*

search Libraries.[11] This conference laid the groundwork for a study of research library problems by the Association of American Universities, a study which will focus further and highly authoritative attention on specialization.

What implications do increased enrollments and the possibility of specialization agreements hold for university libraries? They are many, and some are frightening. Only a few of the most obvious can be discussed here.

For one thing, the libraries will be faced with a hydra-headed growth problem. The problem of book collection growth has been with us for years and has been the subject of many dramatizations from the academic library ranks. Fremont Rider has pictured libraries of the future containing long miles of shelves and acres of catalog trays. Keyes Metcalf has pointed out that universities may have to drop a professor a year to compensate for library growth.

These writings and others have called much attention to the problem, but as yet no universally satisfactory solutions have been forthcoming, and the disturbing thought is that these predictions have necessarily been based on past growth. Increasing population and school enrollments may render them obsolete. Although there is not necessarily a direct connection between enrollments and the size of book collections, in the past collections have increased geometrically while enrollments have increased at a much slower rate, arithmetically at worst.

In any event, in the near future, along with the problem of where to put the books, university libraries must find a place to put the students. Greater development of photo-reduction processes may help relieve some of the pressure on stack space, but students cannot undergo the same reduction. Seemingly, the only solution here will be greatly increased space for reading rooms.

More students will also strain already overtaxed library services and will intensify the pull exerted in every research library between services and resources, perhaps eventually driving the advocates of increased services from the field.

Specialization, should it come in some form, would have an equal or even greater effect on university libraries. To a certain extent specialized acquisition programs are already in effect, in that each library is usually expected to buy heavily in those areas where the graduate instruction of the university is strongest. But the specter of far-reaching subject specialization agreements must haunt every university library administration trying to formulate long-range acquisition plans.

Perhaps it should be emphasized here that specialization would materially affect only the large research libraries which exist primarily to service graduate programs of instruction and faculty research. The undergraduate curriculum must cover a recognized range of subjects, and the total number of books and other materials necessary to support it should remain fairly constant.

One possible result of the enrollment pressure, however, may be to drive a deeper wedge between undergraduate and graduate programs, forcing one to become even more general and the other to become more and more specialized. The pressure could force many universities which still try to maintain a balance between graduate and undergraduate instruction to follow one road or the other, a development which would have a profound effect upon their libraries.

Academic librarians generally have been credited with a willingness to go further along the road toward specialization, or cooperation, if you will, than their administrations will allow. Regional library and bibliographic centers, the Farmington Plan, and local agreements to specialize, among many other manifestations, indicate this willingness.

Yet librarians usually have tended to

[11] Edwin E. Williams, ed., *Problems and Prospects of the Research Library* (New Brunswick, N.J.: Scarecrow Press, 1955).

criticize themselves for failure to formulate even more far-reaching and effective cooperative plans. Much of the blame should be laid at other doors. As George Alan Works pointed out in 1924: "An arrangement of this type [of specialization] lies beyond the power of librarians. It is a problem for trustees, administrative officers, and faculty members. It means that most institutions will have to make a choice between mediocrity of work in a wide range of subjects and a relatively high type of research in a limited number of fields."[12]

"They [librarians] can argue plausibly that they have gone about as far as they can on their own."[13] This willingness to cooperate or specialize stems from a desire to increase the resources of the region and nation by relieving libraries of the necessity of duplicating acquisitions of neighboring institutions. It was forced upon them by the great increase of printed and other material necessary for research. If this method of meeting a growth problem has been operative among libraries, there is reason to believe that it may also appeal to university administrations now that they are faced with a growth problem of similar proportions.

"The answer to the ever growing problem of research materials is more cooperation between libraries."[14] Is the answer to the ever-growing enrollment problem more cooperation, meaning specialization, among universities? No one can say, at this time, but whether or not universities do in the end turn to some form of specialization, the possibility of such an eventuality cannot be ignored. Specialization could become a Trojan horse unless its approach is spotted from a distance of several years. Universities could decide to specialize in certain subjects and de-emphasize others, then adjust their facilities accordingly at a much faster pace than their libraries could follow in their acquisition programs. Therefore it will be imperative that library administrations recognize the earliest indications of a budding specialization movement and the direction which it will take. In the past librarians have sometimes been among the last, not the first, to learn of changes. The accomplishment of this feat of prescience may call for such cloak and dagger operations as were employed at the University of California,[15] but it must be done. Otherwise our large university libraries may one day find their present catch-all acquisition policies reversed from above and directed along narrower channels.

[12] George Alan Works, *College and University Library Problems* (Chicago: American Library Association, 1927), p.54.
[13] Williams, *op. cit.*, p.59.

[14] Estes, *op. cit.*, p.167.
[15] M. A. Milczewski, "Cloak and Dagger in University Library Administration," CRL, XIII (1952), 117.

Rare Book Manual

A manual of principles and practices in rare book libraries and collections is in the process of compilation by the ACRL Committee of Rare Books, Manuscripts, and Special Collections. The committee seeks suggestions and advice especially from potential readers and users of such a manual. Please communicate with the editor of the manual, Mr. H. Richard Archer, Librarian, The Lakeside Press, 350 East 22nd St., Chicago 16, Illinois by December 15, 1956.

Weeding and Discarding

If any librarian is using a weeding or discarding system (including the disposal of withdrawn items), the details of which have not been published, would be please report his experience to Howard F. McGaw, Director of Libraries, University of Houston, Houston 4, Texas. The material will be examined with a view towards its possible inclusion in a monograph on weeding to be completed in the winter of 1956/57.

By EUGENE P. WATSON

Let's All Recruit!

IN HIS RECENT ARTICLE, "College Librarians and Recruiting,"[1] John F. Harvey, chairman of the Joint Committee on Library Work as a Career, says that "everyone talks about the personnel shortage, but few librarians do anything about it." Let me go one step farther and draw attention to the fact that we college and university library staff members, as a whole, are doing far less than any other group although, in general, we occupy positions which offer the greatest potentialities for recruiting.

Surely all college and university librarians are only too well aware of the seriousness of the personnel shortage. It behooves us to stop merely talking and begin doing. As chairman of your Committee on Recruiting, I urge and exhort every one of you ACRL members to carry on an active, continuing campaign to bring desirable recruits into the profession.

The following checklist of suggestions for recruiting has been compiled as a guide for you. However, it is well for you to bear in mind that associations and committees can help only by providing stimulation and information and by furnishing recruiting materials. *In the last analysis, all recruiting is on an individual, personal basis.* So, let's *all* recruit!

CHECKLIST OF SUGGESTIONS FOR RECRUITING

On the National Level

Stimulating state library associations and other groups to inaugurate recruiting programs or to intensify those already in operation

Providing a clearing house for the exchange of information regarding current recruiting activities

Preparing posters, booklets, leaflets, exhibits, etc. for national distribution

Encouraging the preparation of articles on recruiting in national professional journals and in popular nonprofessional magazines

Keeping librarians informed with regard to opportunities in the field, and keeping in close contact with the library schools

Publicizing information about scholarships, graduate and undergraduate

Seeking scholarship grants from industries, professions, and others for training librarians in their fields

Establishing loan funds

Giving prizes for the best biographies and fiction about librarians

Publishing a practical manual on recruiting techniques

On the State Level

Originating programs of recruiting activities

Stimulating individuals and local groups to conduct active recruiting campaigns

Coordinating, as far as possible, all recruiting activities in the state

Preparing recruiting leaflets for state-wide distribution

Promoting recruiting activities in college, high school, and public libraries

Developing a broad program of publicity on librarianship as a career, directed toward: (1) elementary school pupils, (2) high school pupils, (3) college students, (4) vocational counselors, (5) parents, (6) teachers, (7) school administrators, (8) employment agencies

Conducting recruiting sessions at conventions of state library associations

Entertaining prospective librarians at conventions of state library associations

[1] *CRL*, XVI (1955), 368-69.

Dr. Watson is librarian, Northwestern State College of Louisiana, Natchitoches.

Sending newsletters to college students who are interested in librarianship as a career
Establishing loan funds and encouraging the giving of scholarships
Sponsoring a "library week" during which boys and girls are invited to visit college and public libraries and learn about the types of work that are done in them
Establishing speakers' bureaus
Maintaining booths with recruiting materials at various group meetings and conventions

On the Local and Individual Level

Displaying enthusiasm for and satisfaction and belief in librarianship
Taking part in community interests and activities; being alert and dynamic; and rendering community service
Giving courteous, friendly, intelligent service in every library; giving the type of service people want
Keeping libraries attractive and inviting
Presenting librarianship—the philosophy of library service—to prospects in a worthwhile and attractive light
Showing prospects the abundant personal and social rewards of librarianship
Convincing parents and children that librarians make a good social contribution
Having dinners or teas for librarians, teachers, high school students, and other young people who are interested in librarianship (have fun, but give them information about the profession)
Participating in high school "career days" and "vocation days"
Setting a good example to library clerks and pages, and following up the interest revealed by likely prospects or stirring up that interest where it may already be latent

In the Library Schools

Putting 18 semester hours of library science on the undergraduate level, and including subject-field electives in graduate work
Adding vitality and attractiveness to educational programs
Making the instruction more realistic; using practicing librarians in the training programs
Recognizing and training for special needs of libraries; e.g., public relations, personnel administration, subject specialists, etc.
Assisting library training agencies not yet accredited
Organizing library clubs and fraternities
Issuing alumni newsletters
Impressing students with the necessity for recruiting

On Library Staffs

Raising salaries!!!
Improving working conditions in libraries
Maintaining human relationships within library staffs (recognize merit; beware of seniority; relieve trained librarians of monotonous and clerical duties; give youngsters something besides routine jobs)
Providing in-service training for professional and subprofessional levels
Arranging summer training courses
Granting leaves of absence to subprofessional and clerical staff members so that they may attend library school
Providing graduate scholarships for promising students
Providing working-scholarships for undergraduates, and giving them the advantage of participating in various types of work

Media of Publicity

Bulletin boards, posters, billboards, exhibits, pamphlets, leaflets, newspaper columns dealing with books, magazine articles in professional and nonprofessional magazines, magazine article reprints, newspaper articles, articles in school papers, letters, speeches and informal talks, oral book reviews, radio programs and skits, radio spot announcements, films, film trailers, film strips, slides, charts, photographs, models, and cartoons.

By ROLLAND E. STEVENS

Loss of Books and Library Ownership Marks

THE MECHANICAL processing of books is a topic to which little attention has been paid in the formal literature of librarianship. By "mechanical processing" is meant accessioning, affixing of bookplates, book pockets, and date due slips, ink stamping, embossing or perforating the library name, inserting secret identifying marks on designated pages, and labeling.

While the absence of this topic from library literature possibly indicates that the matter is not thought to be of sufficient importance to warrant public discussion, of the issues involved would be of value. Tauber has noted

> The use of ownership marks is controversial, not because any library believes that they can be abandoned, but rather because there is no universal agreement as to what ownership marks are effective or how they are to be applied. There is considerable evidence in some library collections to support Adam's contention that librarians are enemies of books, and many cases of book mutilation have resulted from overzealous efforts by librarians to indicate ownership permanently. Edge stamping, rubber stamp markings within the book, perforations, embossing, and bookplates have all been used. Stamping and perforating are the techniques to which most objection has been raised, particularly since these do most to disfigure the text or its illustrations. In almost any library examples can be found of handsome plates that have been disfigured by perforations or rubber stamps. Since there is no evidence to show that such ownership marks contribute materially to any reduction in losses through theft, modern library practice tends to limit the use of ownership marking considerably. Almost all that can be said at present concerning standard practice is that most libraries do agree on the use of bookplates affixed to the inside of the front cover.[1]

In order to assemble data concerning the practices at large universities and research libraries, a questionnaire was mailed to the heads of technical services at 19 libraries, each containing approximately one million volumes and spending more than $175,000 for books, periodicals, and binding. This constituted the group called together at the ALA midwinter meeting of 1956 by Robert H. Muller for informal discussion of mutual problems. Primarily, the questionnaire was concerned with use of library ownership marks in bound and unbound material, microfilm, microcards and microprint. Two of the 19 libraries regularly use a rubber stamp on the inside of the front cover, reserving the bookplate for gifts, books purchased on endowed funds, and other exceptional volumes. The other 17 libraries regularly use a bookplate on the inside cover of bound books. Exceptions are made by some of these for rare books, pamphlets, and books which are bound or rebound for the library. The rubber stamp is commonly used in pamphlets in lieu of a bookplate. Some libraries use an end paper bearing the library seal in books which they bind or rebind, omitting the bookplate. Six libraries either emboss or perforate each book, usually on the title page, in addition to inserting a plate. Two others use the rubber stamp on the verso of the title page, and one stamps the book edge if sufficiently thick.

For the identification of microfilm, only six of the libraries mark the leader with the library's initials and call number, one simply by clipping a paper label to the

Dr. Stevens is assistant director of libraries, technical services, Ohio State University.

[1] Maurice F. Tauber, *Technical Services in Libraries* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1954), p. 243-44.

film. Thirteen libraries mark only the box containing the microfilm. The library name is usually part of the target when microfilming is done locally. Eight libraries put no ownership stamp on either microcards or microprint. Nine stamp the verso of microcards, but apparently do not stamp the verso of microprint cards. Two of these are considering stamping the verso of microprint cards also. Two libraries report that the problem of stamping microcards and microprint is under consideration, but that they have not yet reached a conclusion.

The use of library ownership marks is associated with the problem of loss of books. Loss may be attributed to two general causes. On the one hand, there is loss due to accident, misplacing, and carelessness. On the other hand, some loss must be attributed to intentional theft, although the thief often considers that he is merely borrowing without going through the usual procedure, and intends to return the item when his need has been satisfied. Several factors seem to be involved in library theft, such as the rarity and consequent attractiveness of a book or manuscript, the degree to which it may be borrowed within library regulations, the ease with which another copy may be acquired, and conversely the difficulty, danger, and possible punishment risked in stealing it. Before the invention of printing, and up to the development of mass publishing methods, books were considerably more rare and of greater value than are most modern books. Hence, the temptation to hide even bulky volumes under his cloak, in the attempt to remove them surreptitiously from the library, was sometimes too much for the cleric or lay scholar. In medieval libraries loss of books from theft was not uncommon, and some measure of protection was found in the insertion in the book itself of a curse against any potential thief.[2]

[2] Lawrence S. Thompson, "Notes on Bibliokleptomania," *Bulletin of the New York Public Library*, XLVIII (1944), 741. Cf. also Thompson, "A Cursory Survey of Maledictions," *Bulletin of the New York Public Library*, LVI (1952), 55-73.

Books were also chained to fixed furniture in order to reduce loss.

In modern times, with the mass production of books and with the modern relaxation of library lending regulations, the temptation to remove books illegally from the library no longer exists to the same extent as formerly. The chain and curse have given way to the bookplate, rubber stamp, embossed seal, and other marks, for the protection of books against theft and loss. A number of ways in which these devices can be effective may be listed: (1) To facilitate the checking of books by a guard stationed within the library door, if this checking system is adopted by the library; (2) To deter readers from taking books past the library guard without following the proper loan procedure; (3) To assist the home reader in distinguishing library books from his own; (4) To remind the absent-minded borrower to return books to the library; (5) To aid in the recovery of stolen books through the use of identifying marks to prove ownership; and (6) To aid in the return of lost books by the identification of the owner to the finder.

Let us assume that some type of library ownership mark is necessary and desirable. The intemperate use of multiple ownership marks requires extra time in the processing operations, adds to the risk of mutilation through applying the marks, and makes psychological implications to the honest borrower that the library is overly fearful of losing its books and that the library is indirectly imputing base motives to every potential borrower. The problem is, therefore, to avoid the use of multiple identifying marks unnecessarily.

The different identifying marks in current use for bound and unbound volumes fall into four general types. These, together with a brief examination of the usefulness of each, are as follows:

1. Bookplate or ink stamp on or near the inside of the front cover. On books bound or rebound by the library, an

identifying end paper might be used in lieu of a bookplate. Any one of these marks will adequately serve each of the five purposes of the ownership mark listed above, provided that it remains intact. If carefully and tastefully inserted, the bookplate and special end paper also have the advantage of enhancing the beauty of the book, rather than mutilating it.

2. Call number. While not generally considered a mark of ownership, the call number, inscribed or stamped on the lower part of the spine of the book, is frequently used as a quick means of identifying library copies of books. It will usually serve any of the first three purposes listed above. The library imprint, stamped on the spine of books bound or rebound by the library, serves the same purposes.

3. Embossed seal or perforated initials on the title page. When used, this mark is usually affixed in addition to a bookplate. The only advantage these marks have over the bookplate and other marks in Group I is that they are more difficult to remove. However, any book thief worth his salt can easily remove an embossed seal so as to escape normal detection.[3] Certainly there is no need to use the perforated or embossed mark in addition to the bookplate. If the added protection of the perforated mark is wanted, then the bookplate may well be omitted.

4. Some hidden or secret mark on one or more coded pages. This is intended to be unobserved by the borrower, and hence also to the finder if the book is lost, but serves as an identifying mark by which the library could prove its ownership. These code marks probably serve no useful function, except that of enabling the library to furnish proof of its ownership in legal action. Conceivably they could also help the library guards in checking on the removal of library books, except that the secret location of these marks will soon be known to most borrowers when these locations are repeatedly checked by guards. If the location is indeed hidden to all but the initiated on the library staff, then such marks cannot aid in any of the loss prevention functions listed above, except proof of ownership.

The identifying marks examined in the preceding paragraphs are used on bound and unbound materials. For special materials such as microfilms, microcards, and microprint, the use of ownership marks is necessarily restricted. Microfilms can be marked on the leader by electric stylus or perforation. Microcards or microprint must be rubber stamped on the verso of each card, always with the possible consequence of having the ink smear on the face of an adjacent card. Usually they are housed in a restricted location, or under close supervision, and either do not circulate or are lent only to libraries. Since they can be used only with a special reading machine, they are not subject to the same opportunities for loss as are printed books.

The conclusion of this brief examination of the use of library ownership marks is that the bookplate alone will serve all functions for which ownership marks are devised. The call number, which will be used for other purposes, will also aid in identification. The bookplate, or end papers bearing the library seal, when carefully used, can add to the attractiveness of a book rather than mutilating it. The only instance in which it is insufficient to prevent loss of books is in theft, when the thief covers up his crime by easily removing the plate. But the object of theft is usually the rare book or manuscript, to which the alternative marks by embossing, perforating, or rubber stamping are rarely applied. Furthermore, with the exception of a perforated mark, these can also be removed by the thief with little more difficulty. The obvious means of protection for rare books and manuscripts lie in careful housing and super-

[3] Thomas M. Johnson, "Catching the Book Crooks," *Saturday Review*, July 28, 1954, p. 6-7+

vision, rather than in so marking the volume that it can be identified after theft.*

In the separate housing of rare books under close supervision, and in the restricted loan regulations applying to them, they may be considered in a special class, like microfilm, microcards, and microprint. Unless unusual loan practices or other conditions warrant the use of an ownership mark, it would seem unnecessary to mark these materials. Depending on the local loan regulations and other conditions, phonorecords, scores, maps, plates, and other unbound materials might also best be left unmarked. The two criteria to be applied in regard to each of these special classes of material lie in two questions: Does an ownership mark serve in any way to reduce possible loss of the material? Is the time involved in applying marks of ownership, and other disadvantages, in any way commensurate with the amount by which loss may be reduced? Unless the material is available for use outside the library, or is of sufficient value to encourage theft, the application of ownership marks probably cannot be justified.

The elimination of unnecessary ownership marks is undertaken as much in the interest of economy of operation as in the protection of books from mutilation. A program based on numerous rules and requiring a separate decision for the processing of each volume would defeat its own purpose. The program should be streamlined in its operation as well as in its use of different marks of ownership. A normal routine of processing books and serials should be adopted, involving the fewest rules consistent with adequate protection. Exceptions to this routine should be held to a minimum, and these should be readily identifiable by those engaged in the processing operations.

*The Library of Congress has recently decided (*Information Bulletin*, XV (1956), 243-44) to stamp its manuscripts "with a small Library of Congress seal imprinted in a pale red ink." This decision was the consequence of a theft of certain valuable manuscripts, which were recovered after a bookdealer in Philadelphia had reported the offer of some manuscripts under unusual circumstances. Another measure following the theft was the addition of a guard in the Manuscripts Reading Room, besides the guards regularly stationed at the library exits. The decision to stamp all manuscripts was made only after a careful study of available inks, in order to find one that would be both permanent and transparent. The use of the ink stamp seems to me to be an extreme measure, and one of doubtful efficacy. The recently stolen manuscripts were recovered even though they were not stamped. It would be an unimaginative thief, or at least an unambitious one, who could not remove any ink stamp which did not touch the text. The superior protection of valuable documents would seem to be the careful issuing and checking of documents before and after each use.

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(Continued from page 473)

systems, modern developments in printing and duplication, mechanical translation, and various devices for mechanizing the processes of information storage and retrieval—might produce very rewarding results for both libraries and their users.

Importance of Libraries

Libraries constitute in a very real sense the communal memory of mankind. They are charged with maintaining the organized record of human experience. Having access to this record, mankind can progress; lacking it each generation would be condemned to endless repetition of the experiments of its ancestors.

This is true even for the laboratory sciences. Although the individual laboratory scientist may not himself make much use of the great libraries, yet the critical tables, the compendia, the abstracting services and the literature surveys which make his laboratory research profitable have all been made possible by libraries. Meanwhile, for the nonlaboratory sciences—history, law, and the other humanities and social sciences—the library serves to a large extent as the "laboratory," where books replace test tubes and formaldehyded frogs.

By WILLIAM H. KURTH

Mexican Book Prices, 1950 and 1954

A Note on a Cost of Books Index

MEXICAN BOOK PRODUCTION for 1950 and 1954 has been the subject of a study to determine the scope of price changes according to the cost of books index criteria, forming an illustration of the results to be obtained from a general cost of books index.[1]

Mexican production was selected for several reasons. It is a major Latin-American book production. Price trends in Mexico, except through the temporary distortion introduced by the devaluation of the peso in April, 1954, are probably typical of the other Latin-American book trades, with the possible exception of Argentina, thus making a price comparison between 1950 and 1954 prices significant from the standpoint of libraries in the United States. Although Mexico is a major Latin-American book producer, the number of books published in 1950 and 1954 was not prohibitively large in relation to the compilation time available.

Book production for the two years under study was broken down into nine subject divisions: philosophy and religion, fine arts, social sciences, literature, novels, natural sciences and technology, law, medicine, agriculture. Excluded were such materials or forms of publication as translations, separates, textbooks, children's literature, reprints, almanacs, Bibles, calendars, official government documents, maps, music scores, and serial publications of societies. Books of one hundred and more pages were included; this definition of a book is not standard, but is the one finding most acceptance.

The bibliographic source used was the *Boletín Bibliográfico Mexicano*, published bimonthly by La Libreria Porrua Hermanos of Mexico City. The *Boletín* is the most comprehensive listing of trade publications issued in Mexico, being virtually complete in its listing of trade books. In a few instances prices are lacking, and in other instances it is not clear whether or not a particular publication is a reprint. All items in the *Boletín* for 1950 and 1954 conforming to the criteria specified, including that of page length, were tabulated.

The changes in price are set forth in terms of Mexican pesos, and also in terms of U. S. dollars, to ascertain the true price movement affecting libraries of the United States. The exchange rate used to express the U. S. dollar equivalent of the peso price was that of the Federal Reserve Board[2] which issues a yearly average of the daily certified buying rates in New York. This yearly average for the Mexican peso in 1950 was $.11570; in 1954 the average for the year was $.09052, reflecting the sharp devaluation of April 19, 1954. This is a drop of about 22 per cent from the peso's 1950 level in terms of U. S. currency, a factor in itself tending to facilitate American library purchasing of Mexican books.

The results of the tabulation indicate that, despite the advantage for the American library purchaser occasioned by the devaluation,[3] the average Mexican book

[1] "A Proposed Cost of Books Index and Cost of Periodicals Index," *CRL*, XVI (1955), 390-95.

[2] *Federal Reserve Bulletin*, XXXVII (1951), 117; XLI (1955), 99.

[3] A currency devaluation suggests prompt acquisitions to fill library needs, before the effect of devaluation wears off and prices resume their climb.

Mr. Kurth is assistant chief, Order Division, Library of Congress.

Mexican Book Prices, 1950

Subject Division	Total Number of Items	Percentage of Total Production	Number of Items Bound	Percentage of Items Bound	Total Number of Pages	Average Pages per Book	Total Price (Pesos)	Total Price (Dollars)	Average Price (Pesos)	Average Price (Dollars)	Average Price per Page (Dollars)
Philosophy and Religion	19	8.2	4	21.0	6,753	355	212.00	24.32	11.15	1.29	.0036
Fine Arts	7	3.0	0	—	1,535	219	89.00	10.29	12.71	1.47	.0067
Social Sciences	62	27.0	9	14.5	19,677	317	871.25	100.80	14.05	1.62	.0051
Literature	76	33.1	11	14.4	21,166	279	952.50	110.20	12.53	1.45	.0052
Novels	43	18.7	4	9.3	10,439	243	276.50	31.99	6.43	.74	.0030
Natural Sciences	1	0.4	0	—	401	401	12.00	1.38	12.00	1.38	.0034
Law	10	4.3	1	10.0	2,796	280	93.00	10.76	9.30	1.07	.0038
Medicine	10	4.3	5	50.0	3,548	355	284.50	32.91	28.45	3.29	.0092
Agriculture	1	0.4	0	—	287	287	10.00	1.15	10.00	1.15	.0040
Totals	229	100.0	34	14.8	66,602	291	2,800.75	324.04	12.23	1.41	.0048

Mexican Book Prices, 1954

Subject Division	Total Number of Items	Percentage of Total Production	Number of Items Bound	Percentage of Items Bound	Total Number of Pages	Average Pages per Book	Total Price (Pesos)	Total Price (Dollars)	Average Price (Pesos)	Average Price (Dollars)	Average Price per Page (Dollars)
Philosophy and Religion	24	6.5	8	33.3	6,563	273	281.00	25.43	11.708	1.05	.0038
Fine Arts	18	4.8	8	44.4	4,468	248	492.50	44.58	27.361	2.47	.0099
Social Sciences	78	21.1	18	23.0	28,230	361	2,949.00	266.94	37.807	3.42	.0094
Literature	126	34.2	33	26.1	35,470	281	2,333.40	211.21	18.51	1.67	.0059
Novels	57	15.4	20	35.0	16,720	293	546.80	49.49	9.59	.86	.0029
Natural Sciences	12	3.2	4	33.3	3,480	290	215.00	19.46	17.91	1.62	.0055
Law	34	9.2	9	26.4	11,872	349	799.00	72.32	23.50	2.12	.0060
Medicine	15	4.0	5	33.3	5,539	369	477.70	43.24	31.84	2.88	.0078
Agriculture	4	1.0	1	25.0	1,190	297	89.00	8.05	22.25	2.01	.0067
Totals	368	100.0	106	28.7	113,532	308	8,183.40	740.76	22.23	2.01	.0065

CHANGE IN MEXICAN BOOK PRICES, 1950-1954
(PER CENT)

Subject Division	*In Pesos*	*In Dollars*
Philosophy and Religion	4.9	− 18.6
Fine Arts	115.2	69.0
Social Sciences	169.0	111.1
Literature	47.7	15.1
Novels	49.1	16.2
Natural Sciences	49.2	17.3
Law	152.6	98.1
Medicine	11.9	− 12.4
Agriculture	122.5	74.7
Aggregate of changes	81.7	42.5

increased in price (i.e., in terms of its U. S. dollar price) by 42.5 per cent, from $1.41 to $2.01 (U. S.).[4] The average price of two subject divisions did decline, however: philosophy and religion (by 18.6 per cent) and medicine (by 12.4 per cent). These were more than offset by a very heavy increase in the social sciences (111.1 per cent) and law (98.1 per cent) to produce the increase of 42.5 per cent.

In terms of Mexican pesos, the increase was even more substantial, the average price per book increasing from 12.23 to 22.23 pesos, an 81.7 per cent increase for the Mexican purchaser.

Although the price rise was 42.5 per cent in terms of U. S. dollars, cognizance must be taken of the fact that the 1954 production embraces a substantially greater portion of bound books. Where 14.8 per cent of the 1950 production represented bound books, the percentage of bound books for the 1954 production has mounted to 28.7 per cent. Also the average book in 1954 was a bit larger: 308 pages, versus 291 pages in 1950 (that is, the average number of pages per book for books themselves one hundred pages and over.

It will be noted that the average cost per page has increased by 35 per cent (from U. S. $.0048 to $.0068), whereas the average price per book has increased by 42.5 per cent (the two averages can usually be expected to vary in the same direction). In this instance the difference in percentages can be accounted for by the fact that the 1954 book was larger, 308 pages as against the 291 pages of 1950. If we held the 1954 book constant at 291 pages (the same number of pages as the 1950 book), then the average increase would also be 35 per cent. Using the cost per page as a statistical measurement of the increase in prices would probably not be as satisfactory as using the book price, since the primary objective is to measure the price of the product to the consumer. From the practical standpoint, the price per page would probably not normally be used by a library requiring price and statistical information for budgetary purposes.

[4] The $2.01 (U. S.) average price for the 1954 production compares with an average of $2.09 for 1954/55 Mexican book purchases of the University of California Library (covering most of the 1954 production); the analysis of the book purchases, and the averages, were kindly furnished by Mrs. Dorothy B. Keller, head, Order Department, University of California Library. The index figures thus closely approximate the price actually paid.

Brief of Minutes

ACRL Membership Meeting

Meeting in Miami Beach
June 20, 1956

The ACRL Membership Meeting was held on Wednesday, June 20, 1956, at the University of Miami in Coral Gables in the student cafeteria. The meeting followed the ACRL luncheon.

Mrs. Thelma V. Taylor of the Nominating Committee reported the election of the following officers: Vice-President and President-Elect, Eileen Thornton; Director-at-Large, Mrs. Mary Manning Cook; ACRL Representatives on ALA Council, H. S. Brubaker, Natalie N. Nicholson, Helen Frances Pierce, and Elizabeth Opal Stone. (Unforeseen circumstances caused Miss Nicholson to resign the position immediately following election. The Board filled this vacancy by appointing Marietta Daniels for a one-year term.)

The following amendment to the ACRL Bylaws was presented by Mr. William Pullen, a member of the Committee on Constitution and Bylaws, and was unanimously adopted:

All of Article IV, Section 2, will be replaced by the following paragraph:

Standing committees shall be established with clearly defined areas of responsibility and with a specified number of members and specific terms of office. Committee memberships shall be staggered with regularity, in order to provide continuity. The vice-president (president-elect) shall appoint committee members to fill the vacancies due to occur during the term of his presidency; he shall also name the chairman of each committee. Special appointments to any committee may be made by the president for one year only. The vice-president (president-elect) may waive his privilege of appointing the chairman and request the committee to elect its own chairman.

A rising vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Hamlin, retiring executive secretary, and a resolution of appreciation recorded in the September issue of COLLEGE AND RESEARCH LIBRARIES, page 385, was unanimously adopted.—*Arthur T. Hamlin, Executive Secretary.*

ACRL Board of Directors

Meeting in Miami Beach
June 18, 1956

Present were officers, directors and guests. President Vosper presided.

Mr. Parker as treasurer reported briefly on finances. Expenditures for the current year were well within the budgeted amount.

Members present had before them a document which gave the 1955/56 budget, including estimated income and expenditure for that year, and a tentative proposed budget for 1956/57. This had been prepared by Mr. Vosper, Mr. Parker, Mr. Weins and Mr. Hamlin.

In presenting the budget, Mr. Parker noted that the reorganization of ALA made financial planning very difficult. He noted that the budget had no estimate of income from surveys and similar activities; some income usually accrues from these sources. In regard to salaries, it was noted that the new executive secretary would begin at the first step of the grade. The travel budget was reduced because the new person probably would prefer to do little traveling early in the budget year. COLLEGE AND RESEARCH LIBRARIES was being distributed to members during 1955/56 for a total cost of approximately $4,700 which was $1,200 less than anticipated. The per member annual cost is considerably less than $1.

A small cash balance was anticipated from the Monographs for the current year. Mr. Smith noted that very little publishing had been done but several numbers were about to appear. The proceedings of the two 1955 ACRL buildings institutes had just been published as No. 15; Charles Harvey Brown's *Scientific Serials* (No. 16) was in page proof. This very important work was the first Monograph to be issued in letterpress. No. 17 was to be the papers presented at the November, 1955, Conference of Eastern College Librarians at Columbia University, and manuscript was in the printer's hands. Nos. 18 and 19, both nearly ready for the printer, were *Spoken Poetry on Records and Tapes*, an

index by Henry E. Hastings and *Poole's Index Date and Volume Key* by Marion V. Bell. Mr. Smith pointed out that the nearly 600 standing orders guaranteed a fairly large initial sale for any title published. The main problem was one of getting good manuscripts. All numbers are now in print. The Monographs had not been advertised this past year because it had no new titles; the new issues would be advertised.

On question, Mr. Hamlin pointed out that the travel of ACRL officers and staff was almost always charged to the travel item in the budget; ALA practice is to charge travel to the activity for which the traveling is done. He recommended that travel for the foundation grants program be charged to that budget item. Several directors favored an increase in the travel budget; it was agreed that this could be done later in the year.

Voted: to approve the ACRL Budget for 1956/57.

It was noted that the salaries of two headquarters personnel are paid partly from the budget of the Monographs, partly from that of *CRL*, and partly from general funds. Mr. Hamlin and Mr. Smith noted that the time spent on various activities varied widely, but the division of funds for these salaries seemed right for the present. The Monographs used less time than represented by charges during the past year, but during the coming fall would consume more time.

Voted: to approve the ACRL Monographs Budget for 1956/57.

The budget for College and Research Libraries was discussed. Mr. Tauber stated that costs increased each year and these increases required more revenue from advertising. He was distressed that he did not have more space for articles, as opposed to features. *CRL* should have more advertising from publishers.

Reference was made to the opinion expressed on various occasions by ALA President Ralph Shaw that the journals were running the divisions into bankruptcy. Mr. Vosper stated that the Board had made firm decisions regarding the importance of the publications program. Whatever the situation of other divisions, ACRL was in good shape financially. Mr. Weins noted that nearly all of the manufacturing cost of *CRL* was paid by advertising. This was not the case with other journals. Advertising revenue had increased 1000 per cent in seven years. Issues are increased in size in proportion to advertising support. It was assumed that *CRL* would never show a profit because increased revenue was always used to increase service. Mr. Weins noted that the *ALA Bulletin* likewise increased pages for editorial matter in proportion to advertising revenue.

On query, Mr. Tauber stated that the $800 allowed for his secretarial assistance was sufficient.

From 1939 through 1955 *CRL* had been printed by the Banta Publishing Company, which still handles the *ALA Bulletin*. With the January, 1956, issue the printing contract for *CRL* was placed with The Ovid Bell Press, Inc., of Fulton, Mo. The Bell service is good and their charges considerably lower, according to Mr. Hamlin. The change involved one problem. The former printer was higher in most charges but low on reprints; the new printer charged the full cost for reprints. Therefore, the office had been paying part of the bill for *CRL* authors who ordered reprints of their articles. The Publications Committee was requested to recommend policy on charges for *CRL* reprints. (See action reported for the June 21 meeting.)

Voted: to approve the College and Research Libraries *Budget for 1956/57.*

Note: The budgets for the Monographs and *CRL* are not printed here. They are incorporated in the monthly reports of the ALA Treasurer.

Mr. Orr presented the problem of appointing all members of all ACRL committees every year. Mr. Vosper agreed that this one task entailed enormous labor. The subject had been discussed at the midwinter meeting. Following the recommendation of the Committee on Committees, the Committee on Constitution and Bylaws had drafted a revision of the bylaws to allow committee appointments of several years' duration so that only a few members would complete their terms and be replaced each year.

Voted: to approve an amendment to the ACRL Bylaws as follows: All of Article IV,

Section 2, will be replaced by the following paragraph:

Standing committees shall be established with clearly defined areas of responsibility and with a specified number of members and specific terms of office. Committee memberships shall be staggered with regularity, in order to provide continuity. The vice-president (president-elect) shall appoint committee members to fill the vacancies due to occur during the term of his presidency; he shall also name the chairman of each committee. Special appointments to any committee may be made by the president for one year only.

Mr. Thompson sought opinion on the practice of election of the chairman by the committee members. He suggested that the bylaw provide that "the president of ACRL may waive his privilege to the members of the committee, who may elect the chairman." Mr. Thompson wished the statement to be permissive, not mandatory.

Voted: to approve the following addition to the proposed amendment of Article IV, Section 2, of the ACRL Bylaws:

The vice-president (president-elect) may waive his privilege of appointing the chairman and request the committee to elect its own chairman.

Mr. Hamlin noted that this Board action on the amendment was for the guidance of the membership only. The bylaws may be amended only by a membership vote at annual conference or by mail.

The results of the recent election were announced. Natalie N. Nicholson and Marietta Daniels had been bracketed as candidates for ACRL representative on ALA Council. Miss Nicholson had won in a close election but had sent in her resignation before the votes had been tabulated. It was agreed that Miss Nicholson had been elected. Therefore, her resignation was to be accepted.

Voted: to appoint Miss Marietta Daniels to the position of ACRL representative on ALA Council created by the resignation of Miss Natalie N. Nicholson for one year only or until the next election.

Mr. Vosper stated that the ACRL Field of Interest Statement was largely acceptable to the Committee on the Implementation of the Management Survey, but one small change had been recommended for Board consideration—to insert the word "general" before the phrase "reference and research collections of significance." The statement would then read:

In the organization pattern of the American Library Association, the Association of College and Reference Libraries wishes to represent those libraries which support formal education above the secondary school level or which provide general reference and research collections of significance. It desires to carry on a program of activities to advance the standards of library services, in the broadest sense, in these libraries, and the continued professional and scholarly growth of those engaged in work therein.

The Committee suggested that this change would prevent overlapping with the Specialized Libraries Division. Mr. Orne felt that "general reference" would exclude such libraries as Linda Hall and Folger. Were these and similar institutions to be divorced from ACRL and assigned to the Division of Specialized Libraries?

Voted: to reject the proposal of the ALA Council Steering Committee on the Implementation of the Management Survey to add the adjective "general" prior to the phrase "reference and research collections" in the ACRL statement of field of interest.

Mr. Branscomb noted that he could not attend the Board meeting three days hence. As a director or member of Council he had attended nearly all ACRL Board meetings during the past seven years, and he wished to express appreciation for the services of the retiring executive secretary. After sundry expressions of mutual esteem and good will by Board members and the secretary, the meeting was adjourned.

Meeting in Miami Beach June 21, 1956

This meeting was attended by committee chairmen as well as the usual Board members and guests. Mr. Vosper presided.

Mr. Bentz reported that the Statistics Committee had decided to offer reprints of the annual statistics at fifty cents each. He noted minor changes in the questionnaire. The committee was commended by the president for its accomplishments.

The Publications Committee (Mr. Orne reporting) wished to recommend a policy for

CRL reprint charges (see discussion at the June 18 meeting), which was endorsed in the following action:

> *Voted: to approve the recommendation of the ACRL Committee on Publications that the full cost of any reprints should be assessed against the purchaser; that is, a new scale of charges for reprints should be prepared and announced in terms which will at the least represent the full charge of the printer for the materials ordered.*

Mr. Orne reviewed the work of the Publications Committee in selecting four research projects for support with United States Steel Foundation grants. The committee felt that support of research should be continued. Since the editor of the ACRL Monographs had resigned earlier in the year, an acting editor had been appointed. The committee had discussed qualifications and recommended three people for the editorship; the editor is appointed by the ACRL President. (*Note:* The acting editor, Rolland E. Stevens, was one of the three recommended and has accepted the invitation of President Vosper to become Editor of the ACRL Monographs.)

Mr. Dix reviewed the assignment of the Committee on Relations with Learned Societies. At its inception the committee had ruled out of consideration societies in scientific fields, professional associations, and educational associations. It had concentrated on possible relationships with the societies which are in the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council. These organizations had been very cooperative and appreciated the activities of librarians individually and collectively; it was doubted that many areas existed "in which formal joint activities would seem to be productive." Librarians are the custodians of scholarly materials and scholars are obviously interested in any efforts to improve access to these materials. Subject specialists and librarians might collaborate to reproduce more scarce material by microphotography. Bibliographic tools offered opportunity for joint work. ACRL might take leadership in preparing information on important accessions by libraries in the publications most used by scholars. Joint meetings of library groups and learned societies might be arranged; sections of learned societies might consider library-oriented programs. The committee, therefore, concluded:

1. That there exists in the learned societies great good will toward library groups and a desire to maintain a close working relationship with them.

2. That there are from time to time specific projects in which close collaboration with librarians would be of mutual benefit.

3. That special committees of librarians or standing committees dealing with specific activities might be an effective method of working on specific projects in collaboration with the learned societies.

4. That the executive secretary of ACRL might well make it his business to develop close and continuing personal relations with the executive secretaries of the various learned societies. Persons in this position in the various groups are in the best position to know of anticipated activities and to develop the mechanics of whatever action seems indicated.

5. That the limited investigation made by this committee indicates that similar committees might with profit explore the relations of library groups with the scientific societies, the professional organizations, and the educational associations.

On the recommendation of the committee, it was

> *Voted: to approve discontinuance of the ACRL Committee on Relations with Learned Societies.*

Mr. Hamlin then spoke from his experience of the need for closer relationship with educational associations and certain professional organizations. During the past few months he had fruitful contact with the National Association of College Stores, the American College Public Relations Association, the American Council on Education, and the NEA's Association for Higher Education. While much of this contact work must fall on the executive secretary, a committee was needed to operate in this area. ALA leaders felt that the reorganization would give ACRL a much better opportunity to work with other associations. He suggested the creation of a committee with the following purpose:

To maintain liaison with selected groups which have joint interests; to keep informed on and cooperate with projects of mutual concern; as possible to provide information and advisory services on librarianship at conferences, for publications, and by correspondence to officers; to exercise general leadership toward the 1947 goal of development of relations with educational associations in the field of higher education. It is understood that the committee will depend on and cooperate closely with the ACRL Executive Secretary, who shall be an ex officio member.

Mr. Lyle said that the committee should be advisory to the headquarters office. It was

Voted: to establish an Advisory Committee on Cooperation with Educational and Professional Organizations.

Mr. Watson reported that the Committee on Recruiting had been active in four areas: articles on recruiting; cooperation with Alpha Beta Alpha; assistance to the Joint Committee on Library Work as a Career; and a pamphlet on library use for guidance counselors, which was then being prepared. The pamphlet was to be short and attractive and might sell for twenty-five cents. He hoped that 50,000 copies could be printed. The Board was doubtful that several thousand dollars should be invested in this.

Miss Herrick reported that the State Representatives had been busy in their respective localities. Katharine Stokes was responsible for a new membership promotion flyer for wide distribution.

Mrs. Crosland, chairman of the Buildings Committee, regretted that plans for an institute had collapsed.

The Committee on Rare Books was represented by Mr. Vosper, who reported their successful program earlier that day and some progress on a manual on rare books for the college library.

The Standards Committee was preparing for publication the library standards of the regional associations and of professional associations. Mr. Hamlin noted the important work done by the Public Libraries Division on standards and hoped ACRL would do the same in its field of responsibility.

Mr. Hamlin outlined plans for distribution of grants to assist college libraries in the fall. He described his experience in seeking financial support for college libraries from the large corporations. Mr. Thompson suggested that corporations of regional importance should be contacted. He suggested Mr. Hamlin's experience and know-how might be passed on to others via a round-table procedure at some meeting. Mr. Hamlin hoped more librarians would present the ACRL program to assist college libraries to acquaintances in industry and to the larger corporations in their regions.

There had been no progress with the College Reading Proposal.

Discussion then turned to the problem of selecting a new executive secretary and his position in the reorganized American Library Association. A committee chairmanned by Mr. Orr had been set up to select the new person. Their slate of perhaps four to six names would be considered by the Board and the final selection made by the committee and Mr. Clift. Forty-five names had been considered, and at that time about one-half had been eliminated. There was much speculation and no definite information on the position of the new divisional secretary under the ALA reorganization. Mr. Hamlin felt there was not much hope of raising the salary ($7,050). It was

Voted: to approve the resolution in connection with the appointment of a new executive secretary, which reads as follows:

It is the sense of this Board that the Salary of the ACRL Executive Secretary must be substantially increased in order to secure the type of individual necessary to conduct our business properly, and that this be done even if reclassification is necessary.

The Board informally approved the following letter, drafted by Mr. Orne, to the dean of the School of Library Service of Columbia University:

Dear Dean Leigh:

In its recent annual meeting, the Board of Directors of the Association of College and Reference Libraries expressed its desire that I write you concerning your contribution to the strength of our Association.

For a goodly number of years, the School of Library Service of Columbia University has made its initial and certainly most important contribution to the success of our journal, *College and Research Libraries*, by making it possible for Dr. Maurice Tauber to continue to serve as

Editor. As you surely know, we all believe that it is only through the contributions of Dr. Tauber and other members of the School of Library Service staff who have assisted him that the journal has attained its status among our professional journals. There is no really concrete way of representing the breadth and value of his personal contribution; we can only say that we are deeply grateful to him and to his administration for making it possible.

It gives me great personal satisfaction to write you for our Association on this subject. I am sure that my own pride in our journal is a true reflection of the feelings of our entire membership. Speaking for the membership and its Board of Directors, it is with pleasure that I send you our sincere appreciation of your continued interest and understanding.

Yours sincerely,
/s/ Robert Vosper
President

The grant of $30,000 from the United States Steel Foundation was recognized by the following resolution:

The Board of Directors of the Association of College and Reference Libraries gratefully recognizes the many important and generous contributions of the United States Steel Foundation to the improvement of higher education through better financial support of college libraries, particularly:

1. Grants of $30,000 in 1955 and again in 1956 for the improvement of college and university libraries. This support makes possible library tools and programs important to the educational process in scores of institutions.

2. The availability of these grants has assisted hundreds of librarians in the presentation of their needs to faculties and college administrations, and has greatly increased institutional understanding of the library's proper role in the educational process.

3. The Foundation has materially increased knowledge of library needs in foundation circles and, therefore, stimulated grants from other sources.

4. Through its wise and able executive director, the Foundation has rendered valuable assistance to this Association in the formulation of its program for the national support of college libraries, and in its presentation of the program to corporate foundations.

It is, therefore, our wish that the gratitude of the Association be recorded formally and be publicly acknowledged. The secretary is instructed to transmit this action to Roger M. Blough, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the United States Steel Foundation, and to W. Homer Turner, Executive Director.

This resolution was acknowledged later by Mr. Roger M. Blough, Chairman, Board of Directors, United States Steel Corporation, in a letter to Mr. Hamlin:

On behalf of my fellow Trustees of United States Steel Foundation, and personally, I wish to thank you and your Board of Directors for your very gracious resolution approving the cooperation extended by the Foundation to the Association of College and Reference Libraries.

I was especially interested in your statement that our Foundation's action has stimulated parallel action and interest on the part of other donors to the end of meeting the growing needs of your member libraries.

Mr. Turner has told me of your fine work in launching this project on a sound and expanding basis. I wish you every success in your further endeavors.

The Remington Rand grant of $5,000 was formally recognized as follows:

The Board of Directors gratefully acknowledges the generous grant of $5,000 for the purchase of equipment for college and university libraries from Remington Rand, a division of the Sperry Rand Corporation. This grant will materially assist a number of libraries in their services to higher education. It is also recognized as a public expression of confidence in the Association's program for the support of college libraries. The executive secretary is instructed to transmit to Remington Rand this expression of the Association's appreciation for this assistance to the college and university libraries of this country.

This was graciously acknowledged by Mr. Hal J. Syren, in charge of the corporation's Library Bureau.

On adjournment the Board expressed its appreciation for the services of the retiring executive secretary with suitable noise and a rising vote of appreciation, for which he was, and is, very grateful.—*Arthur T. Hamlin, Executive Secretary.*

News from the Field

Association of Southeastern Research Libraries

At Miami Beach on June 21, 1956, the Association of Southeastern Research Libraries was organized and launched on a program which may mark another important step in the notable interlibrary cooperative activity characteristic of the Southeast for twenty years and more. Recognizing the valuable contributions of A. F. Kuhlman to research librarianship, and his leadership in the Southeast, the group in Miami named him the first chairman of ASERL.

The purpose of the new association is to improve the resources and services of research libraries in the southeast region of the United States through cooperative effort. This was simply set forth at the time of organization: "The directors of research libraries in the Southeast agree to meet occasionally for the purpose of discussing problems common to their libraries." ASERL will, therefore, not be an operational body, but rather one concerned with informal and voluntary planning. It is frankly modeled on the Association of Research Libraries and, on a regional level, hopes to achieve among research libraries in the Southeast (on a smaller scale, of course, and in time, perhaps, to avert some of the problems which ARL might have solved more readily had the members been in closer touch with one another before they attained leviathan proportions) the benefits which have accrued to the major research libraries of the United States through joint effort. This regional association does not represent among libraries of the old Confederate States a bolt from the Union represented by ARL; quite the contrary, those ASERL members who are also members of ARL should henceforth be able to bring before ARL a much clearer understanding of the aspirations and problems of research libraries in the Southeast.

Membership, as well as organization, will remain flexible. Membership at the time of organization was largely confined to the libraries of universities in the Southeast (i.e., Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia) which offer the doctorate; but to these were added the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies Library, the Southeastern Interlibrary Research Facility, and the Virginia State Library—a total of 26 charter members. As other research collections, for example, state or public libraries, attain importance, they will probably be invited to participate. The assumption is, as in the case of ARL, that membership is institutional and institutions will, as a rule, be represented by their chief librarian or director. It is not contemplated that the meetings will be public or adorned by formal papers and speeches; but the proceedings of the meetings will be summarized for the record, and if judged by the group to be useful, copies will be distributed to all members. Tentatively, there will be five meetings each biennium—at the winter and summer meetings of ALA and at the biennial meeting of the Southeastern Library Association (which comes in the Fall of even-numbered years), where the ASERL Chairman will be elected.

It could be claimed that the formation of the Association of Southeastern Research Libraries is a normal development in the history of interlibrary association and cooperation of the South—highlighted by the founding of the Southeastern Library Association in 1922; the establishment of bibliographical centers in Chapel Hill, Nashville and Atlanta; the publication of Robert B. Downs' *Resources of Southern Libraries* (1938); and the organization of the Southeastern Interlibrary Research Facility (SIRF) in 1955. However, the direct line of events which culminated in the formation of ASERL at Miami Beach was set off by the specific and recorded suggestion of Robert B. Downs at the SIRF Council meeting at Georgia Tech on October 25, 1955. The minutes of that meeting contain this brief statement: "Mr. Downs remarked on the need for an association of Southern research libraries." SIRF had been wrestling with the problem of preparing a union list of serial holdings of southeastern libraries; and Guy R. Lyle devised a plan for a *Southeastern Supplement* to the *Union List of Serials* and its supplements, but the success of the plan required the cooperation of southeastern li-

braries which were unwilling or unable at the time to join SIRF. Combining the suggestions of Downs and Lyle, the Director of SIRF, Richard B. Harwell, arranged a meeting between SIRF members and several librarians of other southeastern research libraries, held at the ALA Midwinter meeting in Chicago on February 2, 1956. Then and there, Benjamin E. Powell was asked to prepare for an organization meeting of the Association of Southeastern Research Libraries to be held at the Miami Beach meeting of ALA. This he did with some assistance from a committee which he appointed to advise him—Harlan Brown, Jack Dalton and Andrew Horn. At Miami, even as it was being organized, the ASERL gave tacit endorsement to SIRF's major project of a southeastern supplement to the *Union List of Serials;* and there was, in Miami, no indication that any major research library of the Southeast would not cooperate with SIRF in the compilation of a record of holdings of serials (published before December 31, 1949) not shown in the old *Union List of Serials* and its supplements. ASERL members are also agreed to report their holdings of new serial titles (published since December 31, 1949) to the Library of Congress in time for inclusion in the first five-year cumulation of *New Serial Titles.*—*Andrew H. Horn, University of North Carolina.*

Acquisitions, Gifts, Collections

Bowdoin College Library has received a four-volume set of the elephant folio edition of John James Audubon's *The Birds of America.* The donor is Roscoe H. Hupper of New York City, Class of 1907 and member of the Board of Overseers.

The California State Library has given approximately three thousand items to the School of Librarianship, Univeristy of California, Berkeley. Included are extensive files of annual reports, bulletins, catalogs, book lists, and handbooks of college, university and public libraries, together with some publications of early library schools. The collection supports the school's doctoral program, in addition to being a regional resource in the field.

More than two thousand valuable books concerning landscape architecture and related fields, including what may be the best private rare book collection on the history of the art of gardening, has been given to the University of California Library, Berkeley, by Mrs. Beatrix Farrand of Santa Barbara. A world-famed landscape architect, she and the late Dr. Max Farrand, former director of the Huntington Library and Art Gallery, San Marino, Calif., gathered the books over more than sixty years, giving special emphasis to the needs of scholar and teacher.

Two university libraries have received collections of first editions, political tracts, and memorabilia of George Bernard Shaw:

Kenneth Mackenna, executive story editor of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures, has given such a collection to the University of California Library at Los Angeles. Bernard Burgunder of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., has given a similar collection to the Cornell University Library.

Mrs. Mary Trent Semans has presented a distinguished collection of rare books and manuscripts on the history of medicine to the Duke University Medical School. Assembled by her late husband, Dr. Josiah C. Trent, this is regarded as one of the most notable collections of its kind ever brought together in this country by a single person. It ranges from classics like the famous Crummer first edition of William Harvey's *De Motu Cordis* (1628) to manuscripts by such great American physicians as Benjamin Waterhouse and Walter Reed. Named the Josiah C. Trent Collection in the History of Medicine, it will be housed in a special eighteenth-century room (also a gift of the donor) in the Medical School Library.

The State University of Iowa Library has received as a gift an extensive group of materials concerning the William H. Ireland Shakespeare forgeries. Collected over a lifetime by the late Professor J. Hubert Scott of the English faculty, the collection offers great research potential due to its comprehensive nature. Numbering about 1,058 volumes, the collection contains practically all writings concerning the affair, as well as all publications of William Ireland.

Northwestern Library's Elzevir collection has been enlarged by some eighty volumes obtained from the University of Pennsylvania Library. Northwestern's holdings now total more than two hundred volumes. The well-preserved copies present the characteristic El-

zevir appearance: a few quartos and folios, but mainly pocket-size octavos, some slender, more of them squat, all minutely printed in Greek and Latin, adorned with varying printers' devices and an occasional engraved title page or frontispiece, usually bound in vellum.

The collection of Roxburghe Club Publications at the Ohio State University Libraries has been substantially completed by the purchase of approximately eighty volumes. This collection now lacks only six of the publications. The Roxburghe Club was founded in 1812, through the interest of Thomas Dibdin, on the occasion of the auction of the library of John, third Duke of Roxburghe. It is the oldest society of bibliophiles in existence.

A rare old French manuscript was presented to the University of Oregon Library by the Walter Woodard family of Cottage Grove, Ore. The manuscript is the "Geste de Montglane," an important item of the William Cycle of Old French epic poems. Dated about 1490, the manuscript comprises 229 vellum leaves, illuminated with colors and gold. It is in excellent condition, all pages being unstained and completely legible.

Chancellor Rufus B. Von KleinSmid has given the Von KleinSmid Library of World Affairs at the University of Southern California a copy of the Latin translation of Columbus' letter to Gabriel Sanchez, treasurer of Aragon, announcing his discovery of the New World. Regarded as a cornerstone for any American history collection, the work has been called "Americanum Number One."

The Stanford University Libraries have acquired about five thousand volumes, manuscripts, and personal papers of Bernard De Voto. This significant collection of Americana will greatly enrich the university's growing program in American studies. The manuscripts contain some work in progress, and publication rights in this remain with Houghton Mifflin.

Buildings

Formal dedication of DePauw University's new million-dollar library took place on October 20. During a pre-dedication program, librarians from various parts of the country joined with Indiana college officials and DePauw students and faculty to evaluate the place of the university library. Dr. Stanley Pargellis, head of the Newberry Library, discussed "The Student and His Reading." Robert Vosper, director of the University of Kansas Libraries, spoke on "The Place of the Library in a Liberal Arts College." The library, designed by J. R. Bailey of Orange, Va., represents the first tangible success in the Greater DePauw Program, a continuing development campaign.

A year-long, $400,000 renovation of the Asa Griggs Candler Library, Emory University, is drawing to a close. Modernization of the thirty-year-old building includes: installation of an elevator; 14,000 square feet of additional space allowing seats for another 200 readers and shelf space for 75,000 more books; air-conditioning; improvements in the lighting and acoustics; and several new special-purpose rooms. Made possible in part by a shift of the university administrative offices to a new building, this library project will effect better service in terms of open stacks, proper housing for special collections, and more pleasant environment.

The new library of the University of Hawaii, named for Dr. Gregg M. Sinclair, university president from 1942-1955, was dedicated early this year. Built with 22½ foot modules, the new library has space for about six hundred thousand volumes and eight hundred readers, more than twice the capacity of the old.

Publications

The Ford Foundation has appropriated $1,735,000 to support and stimulate publication of scholarly books in the humanities and the social sciences during the next five years. About thirty college- or university-sponsored non-profit publishing organizations are expected to become eligible for the foundation's grants. The determination of eligible university presses and of the amount of each grant will be made by the foundation with the assistance of an advisory committee composed of Chester Kerr, secretary, Yale University Press; Taylor Cole, professor of political science, Duke University; and Kerker Quinn, editor of *Accent*. At least 50 per cent of each grant is to be earmarked for books written by scholars located outside the institutions where eligible presses are located.

A secondary purpose of the foundation's program is to help relieve individual scholars of the financial burden of having to under-

write publication of their works out of their personal funds.

The May, 1956, issue of the *Law Library Journal* is devoted to the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the American Association of Law Libraries. This golden jubilee issue contains a history of the association, its chapters, its publications, and its relations to other professional associations, as well as lists of officers, meeting places, photographs, and other information relating to the organization.

The unified *Annual Report of the Libraries of the University of California, 1954-55*, issued by the library council and prepared by its secretary, Dr. Lawrence C. Powell, and Betty Rosenberg of the UCLA library staff, contains, in addition to the usual statistics, a statement on "the why and how of selecting and using books in the state-wide libraries." University librarians will be interested in the discussion of the various forces that blend in building collections on the eight campuses of the University of California.

A Glossary of Terms Used in Microreproduction, by Hendrix TenEyck, has been issued by the National Microfilm Association (Hingham, Mass., 1955, 88p.). Librarians should find this a useful source of information for terms and definitions in the rapidly growing vocabulary of microreproduction.

Automation: Friend or Foe? by R. H. Macmillan (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1956, 100p., $1.95) discusses the place of machines in modern life and touches on the use of computing machines for information processing.

Chapbook No. 2 of Beta Phi Mu is *Fine Binding in America*, by Elbert A. Thompson and Lawrence S. Thompson (Urbana, Ill., 1956, 45p., illus., $2.50). Excellently designed by Ralph E. Eckerstrom, this is a study of the Grolier Club bindery and the people who gave it fame. Full documentation and extensive quotations from original sources may be found in a longer version of this study issued on microcards as *The Club Bindery* (Rochester, N.Y.: University of Rochester Press, 1954; ACRL Microcard Series, No. 14).

The Air University *Periodical Index* has issued a cumulative number, 1953-1955 (Vol. 6, No. 4). Librarians may obtain copies of the index by writing to the director, Air University Library, Maxwell Air Force Base, Ala.

Books That Have Changed the World, by Robert B. Downs (American Library Association, 1956, 200p., $2.25, cloth) has been enthusiastically reviewed in the library and literary press of the country. In his descriptions of sixteen examples in social science and the sciences, Dr. Downs shows the "immense power wielded by books." All librarians should have a copy of this book, which is also available as a "Mentor Book" of the New American Library, in paper-bound form for 35 cents.

Management's Documation Preview has been announced for publication. Planned for semimonthly issue, it will feature reproduction of contents pages of current periodicals and books in business and management. For further information and specimen copies write to *Management's Documation Preview*, Woodbury, N.J.

The *Library Journal* for June 15 is devoted to the problem of recruiting in libraries. In addition to a paper on "Improved Salesmanship" by Kathleen Stebbins, there are papers dealing with methods of recruiting.

The Germanistic Society of America (423 West 117th St., New York 27) has issued *Recent Books on Modern Germany: List No. 1, History and Politics* (New York, 1956, 7p.). The list is annotated.

Included in the *Faculty Research Edition* of the Savannah State College (Vol. 9, No. 2, October, 1955) is "A Study of the Community Services of the Libraries in the State-Supported Negro Colleges and Universities Approved by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools," by M. G. Harrison, L. Hawkins, and A. M. Williams.

The Lost Cause Press, 2116 Confederate Place, Louisville 8, Ky., is reproducing in microcard certain scholarly works and texts in response to a request from the Committee on Microreproduction of the South Atlantic Modern Language Association. The first offering is Scheible's *Das Kloster*, published 1845-49. Full contents of *Das Kloster* are given on the Library of Congress card for the set. The price is $115 postpaid.

Results of a recent survey of the extension activities of the Illinois State Library have been published as Occasional Paper No. 46 by the University of Illinois Library School. "Survey of Extension Activities of the Illinois State Library, May 16-31, 1956," will be sent

without charge upon request to The Editor, Occasional Papers, University of Illinois Library School, Urbana, Ill.

Miscellaneous

The ALA Library Periodicals Round Table, sponsoring completion of a comprehensive "Directory of Library Periodicals," requests that editors of library periodicals send to John Harvey, State College Library, Pittsburg, Kan., four items of information: sponsoring organization, title, name of editor, and address. All library-sponsored periodicals are included.

Three chapters were added to the roll of Alpha Beta Alpha during the spring semester, 1956: Mu, at Illinois State Normal University; Nu, at Marshall College, Huntington, W. Va.; and Xi, at Iowa State Teachers College, Cedar Falls. This undergraduate library science fraternity now has sixteen chapters and more than one thousand members.

The second chapter of Beta Phi Mu, national library science honorary fraternity, was installed at the University of Southern California early this year. Founded in 1948 at the University of Illinois to recognize high scholastic achievement, the fraternity has a total membership of over one thousand graduates of more than 28 library schools.

Marquette University, Milwaukee, is the seventeenth institution to participate in the Midwest Inter-Library Center. William B. Ready, recently appointed librarian at Marquette, will represent his institution on the MILC Advisory Committee of Librarians.

A grant of $375,000 from the Carnegie Corporation is being used by Teachers College, Columbia University, to establish an institute for the study of higher education. Dr. Earl J. McGrath, former United States Commissioner of Education (1949-53), will head the Teachers College institute. A period of five years will be devoted to the studies, involving field surveys, of problems arising from the expansion of higher education. A similar institute will be set up at the University of California with Carnegie funds.

A workshop on library education will be held at the School of Library Science, Drexel Institute of Technology, Philadelphia, April 28-30, 1957.

A $25,000 fund for the support and continued development of Princeton University's sixteen year old Graphic Arts Program, providing opportunities for extracurricular study in graphic arts and related fields, has been established in the university library by an alumnus whose life has been centered in printing and publishing. Carl W. Jones, class of 1911, formerly publisher of the *Minneapolis Journal*, has created the Elmer Adler Graphic Arts Fund in honor of the curator emeritus of the Library's Graphic Arts Division.

The Library Mart, a selective collection of equipment and supplies to be exhibited at major library conferences, is being launched by Helen T. Geer as a service to librarians and manufacturers. Its purpose is to give manufacturers—particularly the smaller ones—an opportunity to exhibit at these conferences, and librarians an opportunity to see and compare their products. Miss Geer, an authority on circulation systems whose interest in and knowledge of equipment and supplies made her a valued source of information to the whole profession while she was librarian at ALA headquarters, also plans to offer her services as a consultant. The address of The Library Mart is 227 Fairhope Avenue, Fairhope, Ala.

Duplicate Exchange Union of ACRL

About 120 libraries, mostly small colleges belong to the ACRL Duplicate Exchange Union. They find that they get much valuable material just for the cost of transportation. Each member is expected to send out at least two lists a year, a total of about 240 lists.

Many libraries have found the union a wonderful way to save money on filling in gaps in their back files. Checking of the lists can be a simple matter, as most libraries allow the requester to simply circle the items desired. A few libraries want a written letter request. When the receiving library has gotten the material sent, they can simply cut out the address on the package and return that with the correct amount for postage.

One advantage of the union aside from the obtaining of backfiles and books is that libraries are making their duplicates available where they will do the most good. There is a great difference between the price received for duplicates and the price the library pays for them. This union is one way to cut out the middleman with his high profit.

The present Chairman of the Duplicate Exchange Union Committee, Charles Penrose, librarian of Clarkson College of Technology, Potsdam, N.Y., will be glad to accept applications for membership. A list of members is distributed each November. The rules of procedure as revised to January, 1954, are given below.

Duplicates Exchange Union Rules of Procedure

1. All types of duplicate lists may be sent. It is requested that periodicals, books, documents, etc., be listed separately, and that periodicals be listed by volume, number, and specific dates. Common weeklies (e.g. *Life*, *Time*, *Saturday Evening Post*) may be included.

2. Exchange lists should be restricted to completely free items, and exchanges should not be confined to a "piece for piece" basis.

3. Exchange lists should be sent simultaneously to all members and requests should be filled in order of receipt. Some exceptions might be made where one library owes another a great deal, or when one library especially needs certain issues to complete a set.

4. All members should make an attempt to send out at least two duplicate lists per year.

5. Each member may send out want lists.

6. Revised lists of members will be sent out annually.

7. Libraries wishing to join or discontinue membership in the union should notify the Chairman of the Committee. The changes will be incorporated in the next annual listing in November, and will not become effective until that time.

8. Notes on transportation costs:
   a. First class mail is prohibitive.
   b. Parcel post is usually cheaper than express for small packages. If package consists entirely of periodicals bearing the "entered as second class matter" statement, second class mail may be cheaper than parcel post.
   c. Express may be cheaper than parcel post on larger packages. Mark express packages of "second class matter" periodicals "Magazine rate."
   d. Freight is cheapest, and should be used on large shipments.
   e. In general, follow the shipping instructions of the receiving library, when given.

9. When refunding postage, libraries may save time by clipping the address label from the package and returning it with the postage, rather than writing a letter of acknowledgment.

Personnel

JOSEPH S. KOMIDAR is now librarian of Tufts University, Medford, Mass. As university librarian he administers Eaton Memorial Library, the central collection, as well as departmental libraries and special collections. He succeeded Raymond L. Wakley who retired after 28 years of service to Tufts.

JOSEPH S. KOMIDAR

Mr. Komidar did his undergraduate work at the University of Minnesota (B.S. in L.S., 1938; B.A., 1941), later earning two degrees at the University of Chicago (M.A., Education; M.A., Library Science). Before serving in the U.S. Army Air Force, he held reference posts at the University of Minnesota and Carleton College, Northfield, Minn.

In 1948 he became reference librarian at Northwestern University and in 1951 chief of reference and special services, holding that position until he left for Tufts. He was acting assistant librarian at Northwestern from December, 1955, to March, 1956. During the summer of 1955 he taught at the University of Denver School of Librarianship.

C. SUMNER SPALDING, now chief of the Serial Record Division in the Library of Congress, has been appointed chief of the Descriptive Cataloging Division. Mr. Spalding has been on the Library staff since 1940, except for a five-year period in military service during World War II. He received his B.A. and M.A. degrees from Harvard in 1933 and 1934, respectively, and received a B.S. degree in library science from Columbia University in 1940. That year he became an assistant in the Library's Music Division; on his return from military service in March, 1946, he joined the Descriptive Cataloging Division, where he held progressively more responsible cataloging positions. In 1949 he completed a five-month course in administrative training under the Civil Service Commission's Administrative Intern Program. He was promoted from senior music cataloguer to assistant chief of the Catalog Maintenance Division in 1950, and from 1951 to 1953 he served as chief of the latter division. He has been chief of the Serial Record Division since April, 1953.

The position to which Mr. Spalding is now appointed has been covered in the recent past by Richard S. Angell, who served as acting chief of the Descriptive Cataloging Division in addition to his duties as chief of the Subject Cataloging Division. Mr. Angell is now taking leave from the Subject Cataloging Division until June 30, 1957, to pursue advanced studies in cataloging under a Rockefeller Public Service Award; during his absence, Leo E. LaMontagne, assistant chief of the Subject Cataloging Division, will serve as acting chief of that division.

LELAND S. DUTTON is acting director of the Miami University Library, Oxford, Ohio. He received his undergraduate education at Miami University and his professional degree at Columbia (1932). From 1931-34 he was on the staff of the Genealogy and Local History Division, New York Public Library. He returned to Miami University in 1934 as chief of the circulation department, later being promoted to chief reference librarian which he remained until his present appointment. In 1955 he was made associate professor of library science.

Lee Dutton is a past president of the Ohio Library Association, a contributor to professional journals, a participant in local radio

Edgar W. King, who has retired as director of libraries of Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, with Leland S. Dutton, new acting director.

programs, an active member of the college and university section of the Ohio Library Association and of the library section, Ohio College Association.

Lee has a wide circle of friends among librarians and Miami alumni who, over the years, have grown to respect and admire his knowledge of his library's resources. Countless students and faculty members have turned to him for unfailing assistance. The present writer shares the happiness that this new opportunity brings to him.—*J. H. Shera.*

CHARLES COLEMAN SELLERS is the librarian of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa. He has been curator of the college collection of historical books and manuscripts since 1949. He is a 1925 graduate of Haverford College and holds a master's degree in history from Harvard. Author of a biography of Charles Willson Peale, he has written biographies of Benedict Arnold, Lorenzo Dow and Theophilus Gates. He is a frequent contributor to journals dealing with American history and art.

ROBERT D. HARVEY is the chief of reference and special services at Northwestern University. Mr. Harvey was assistant director in charge of public services for the University of Vermont Library. His bachelor's degree was earned at Wesleyan College and his master's degree in library service at Columbia University. In his new post Mr. Harvey will coordinate the library's principal departments in the broad fields of the humanities and social sciences.

SIMEON J. BOLAN, formerly Russian Bibliographer and consultant in Slavic acquisitions at Columbia University, has organized the Slavia Book Company, 115 University Place, New York 3, N. Y. His service includes ordering old and new Russian and other Slavic materials from abroad; catalog entries are to be furnished with titles ordered.

Appointments

DONALD V. BLACK is physics librarian, University of California, Los Angeles.

ROBERT E. BURTON is librarian for the Linde Air Products Co., Tonawanda, N.Y.

MRS. MARY DUNCAN CARTER is visiting professor of library science, University of Michigan.

DAVID V. ERDMAN is editor of the New York Public Library publications.

ETHEL M. FAIR is acting librarian at Vassar College.

WILLIAM FITZGERALD, director of the library school, George Peabody College for Teachers, is on a two-year leave-of-absence to serve as librarian of the International Cooperation Administration in Taipei, Formosa.

HERBERT FOCKLER is assistant chief, Government Publications Section, Serials Division, Library of Congress.

HAROLD D. GORDON is administrative assistant, Cornell University Library, assigned to work on the library's building program. He was formerly assistant reference librarian, University of Miami, Coral Gables, Fla.

FRANCES L. GOUDY is reference librarian, Ohio Historical Society. She was with the Grosvenor Library, Buffalo, N.Y.

MRS. HELEN HARRISON is librarian of Mary Baldwin College, Staunton, Va.

SCOTT KENNEDY is librarian of Phillips Petroleum Co. at the AEC Reactor Testing Center, Idaho Falls.

PEGGY KLINE is catalog librarian, Emory University.

MAURICE LEON is associate librarian and instructor in legal bibliography at the University of Wisconsin Law College.

W. KENNETH LOWRY is manager of technical information libraries at Bell Telephone Laboratories.

MARVIN LOWENTHAL is director of special services, Brandeis University, Waltham, Mass.

DAVID K. MAXFIELD, former librarian of the Chicago Undergraduate Division, University of Illinois, is assistant to the director of the University of Michigan Library.

WILHELM MOLL is first assistant documents librarian, Indiana University.

RUTH HUNT MORRIS is acquisitions librarian, Johns Hopkins University.

VIVIAN C. PRINCE, head of technical processes, University of Florida Library, has been awarded a Fulbright lectureship at the University of Dacca, East Pakistan, for 1956-57.

RICHARD C. QUICK is assistant to the librarian, University of Delaware.

ROBERT S. TAYLOR, assistant librarian of Lehigh University, has received a Fulbright lectureship in library science at Delft Technological University for 1956-57.

EVERETT M. WALLACE is assistant engineering librarian, University of California, Los Angeles.

Washington University Libraries, St. Louis, Mo., announce these appointments: JOHN DUSTIN, assistant chief, reference department; RICHARD JOHNSON, assistant chief, circulation department; MARJORIE KARLSON, chief, reference department; JOHN MCDONALD, assistant to the director; MARGERY MEYER, assistant serials librarian; and MARY ELIZABETH WADE, reference assistant.

MRS. SHIRLEY WAYMAN is chief circulation librarian, Emory University.

L. KENNETH WILSON is geology librarian and departmental library coordinator, University of California, Los Angeles.

Retirements

On August 1, 1956, EDGAR WELD KING retired as director of libraries, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, after holding this position for 34 years; but his friends are confident that he is not retiring from the profession.

When he went to Miami University in the fall of 1922, he found a heterogeneous collection of some fifty thousand volumes. He left it with over three hundred thousand volumes admirably and painstakingly selected. He developed one of the finest collections of Ohio Valley history available in the region, the definitive collection of McGuffey readers and one of the finest collections of early children's books in the nation.

Few librarians know their bibliographic resources as thoroughly as Ned King and this writer has never met one more competent in reference work. During a period of his service at the New York Public Library, Isadore Gilbert Mudge referred to him as "a library ghost [because he] haunted the stacks until he found the answer." Certainly he knew no eight-hour days nor forty-hour week and the writings of countless Miami students and faculty were enriched by his services.

Ned King should not be permitted to withdraw into retirement. The profession has a right to share in the harvest of his years of service. We know of at least one library school that badly needs the insight, knowledge and wisdom with which he is so richly endowed. We wish for a younger generation some intimation of the experience we have had the good fortune to enjoy.—*J. H. Shera.*

MRS. FRANCES CARHART retired as head of technical services, Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa, where she had served since 1927.

ARTHUR H. COLE retired as Harvard University Business School librarian and professor of economics.

RUBY ETHEL CUNDIFF, professor of library science at Madison College, Harrisburg, Va., since 1948, retired after 46 years as librarian and teacher. She was formerly on the library school faculties of George Peabody College and Syracuse University. Her *Manual of Techniques* and lists of recommended reference books have been widely used in elementary and high school libraries.

ORRENA LOUISE EVANS retired from the librarianship of the U.S. Bureau of Roads. She developed a classification for highway engineering literature and served as first editor of *Public Affairs Information Service.*

JULIAN S. FOWLER is retiring as librarian of Oberlin College, a post he had held for 28 years. Early in his career he was librarian of the University of Cincinnati.

EDWARD A. HENRY, librarian emeritus of the University of Cincinnati, has retired after five years service with the Joint University Library, Nashville, Tenn., and the Peabody Library School. However, he will serve in the catalog department of the University of Miami (Fla.) until February 1957.

HERMAN RALPH MEAD, bibliographer, retired after forty years service at the Henry E. Huntington Library, San Marino, Calif.

MAY MORRIS, librarian of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., retired with the rank of professor emerita of library science.

MARGUERITE E. PUTNAM retired after 35 years as chief acquisitions librarian at the

University of Washington. She was largely instrumental in establishing and supervising the acquisitions procedures that have raised the University of Washington Library to its present rank. Miss Putnam was active in committee work for the Pacific Northwest Library Association and the ALA.

GERTRUDE M. SULLIVAN retired after 43 years in the Harvard College Library. During recent years she headed the order and accounting section of the acquisition department.

Necrology

CHARLES WESLEY SMITH, whose death was noted in the September issue, had been associated with the University of Washington since 1905. When he retired in 1947, after 42 years of active service, the Board of Regents appointed him professor and librarian emeritus and bibliographic consultant. He fulfilled his duties as bibliographic consultant almost up to the time of his death.

CHARLES W. SMITH

Born in Elizabeth City, N. C., on June 20, 1877, and reared east of the Mississippi, Mr. Smith devoted his entire professional life to the Pacific Northwest. He came to the University of Washington Library in 1905 immediately after graduation from the University of Illinois Library School. He served as assistant librarian from 1905 to 1913; associate librarian from 1913 to 1929; and as chief librarian from 1929 to 1947.

When he joined the University of Washington Library staff, Mr. Smith found a small collection of twenty thousand volumes housed in the loft of an old building. At the time of his retirement the magnificent Henry Suzzallo Library Building contained more than six hundred thousand volumes. The unusual ornamentation of the glass in the great windows of the reference room is a reminder of Mr. Smith's keen interest in the book arts. He recommended to the architects that early watermarks be used as designs, and his felicitous suggestion was admirably carried out.

In 1923 Mr. Smith was commissioned by the university to visit various European countries in search of important sets of periodicals and publications of learned societies. He purchased more than nine thousand new books and over ten thousand pamphlets. He established fine personal relations with European dealers which even today pay rich dividends to the university.

Mr. Smith was never one to be contented with merely administering the rapidly growing university library. At heart he was first and foremost a bibliographer par excellence. In 1909 he published a checklist of *Pacific Northwest Americana*. This proved so valuable to bookmen that, in 1921, he was encouraged to bring out a more extensive edition. The new edition listed material on the history of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, British Columbia, Alaska, and the Yukon. The work attracted wide attention, and became an indispensable guide to the literature of the region.

Besides *Pacific Northwest Americana*, Mr. Smith was author or compiler of many important bibliographical works and contributions to professional journals. He served as business manager of the *Pacific Northwest Quarterly* from 1913 to 1935.

Within the library profession Mr. Smith will long be remembered as one of the leading librarians of the country. He was early elected a fellow in the American Library Institute. He was an active member of the American Library Association, the Pacific Northwest Library Association, in which he served as president from 1919 to 1920, the Bibliographical Society of America, and the American Historical Association. He was known to hundreds of graduates of the University of Washington School of Librarianship for his fine courses in bibliography and reference. He was admitted to the faculty in 1913, and in 1926 he was promoted to the rank of full professor.

Partly because of his extensive bibliographic work, Mr. Smith early sensed the importance of library cooperation and collaboration. He served as chairman of the Bibliog-

raphy Committee of the Pacific Northwest Library Association from its establishment in 1917 until the time of his retirement. Recognizing the need for better research tools, he rallied fellow librarians to organize a bibliographic center for the Pacific Northwest. In 1940 his persistent efforts culminated in signal success with the granting by the Carnegie Corporation of $35,000 for the establishment of the center. Today, the Pacific Northwest Bibliographic Center stands as an enduring monument to his genius and the crowning achievement of his work on behalf of librarianship in the Pacific Northwest.—*Harry C. Bauer.*

MRS. ELEANOR A. BANCROFT, assistant to the director of the Bancroft Library, University of California at Berkeley, died August 28, 1956, after a long illness. She was associated with the library for more than 35 years.

Foreign Libraries

ARUNDELL ESDAILE, formerly secretary of the British Museum Library, died June 22, 1956, at the age of seventy-six.

ALICIA PERALES OJEDA is professor of organization and administration of libraries for the new graduate library school, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México.

JORIS VORSTIUS retired as editor-in-chief of *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen.* His successor is WERNER DUBE.

EFRAIN ROJAS ROJAS is director of the Biblioteca Central de la Universidad de Costa Rica in San José.

LAURI O. TH. TUDEER, librarian of the University of Helsingfors from 1933 to 1954, died last year.

Harwell to Be ACRL Executive Secretary

Richard B. Harwell has accepted an appointment as ACRL Executive Secretary. He is now head of the Publications Division of the Virginia State Library and will take over his new duties on March 1, 1957. He will also be at ALA headquarters for a short time before and during the Midwinter conference.

A biographical sketch of Mr. Harwell appeared on page 179 of the March issue of CRL and his article on the Southeastern Interlibrary Research Facility, of which he was the first director, appeared in the last issue.

Until Mr. Harwell's arrival, Samray Smith, ACRL publications officer, is serving as interim executive secretary.

Review Articles

Scientific Serials

Scientific Serials: Characteristics and Lists of Most Cited Publications in Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Geology, Physiology, Botany, Zoology, and Entomology. By Charles Harvey Brown, with a section by Roger V. Krumm. Chicago: Association of College and Reference Libraries, 1956. 189p. (ACRL Monograph No. 16.) $4.25.

Charles Harvey Brown, a senior statesman in American librarianship, is also, through years of active work with scientists and scientific literature, the dean of American science librarians. In this volume he has made an outstanding contribution to our knowledge of the use of scientific serials. Included are not only the results of his recent studies of the eight fields listed in the title, but also the first published report of similar studies which he made for the Association of Research Libraries from 1942 to 1944. In addition, Brown compares these results with other studies and thus brings together in one volume a considerable amount of data formerly scattered through scientific and library literature.

Counting the citations or references made by authors of research papers published in a group of representative journals and compiling them to show which publications are referred to most often, has become an accepted method of determining the source materials used by research workers in specific fields. Brown and others have pointed out its limitations, but it remains the only practical method of estimating relative use of scientific serials.

Publication of a composite list of this magnitude creates the danger that in spite of the warnings of the author, the list will be used indiscriminately as a gauge against which library collections will be measured and toward which libraries will attempt to build. The author carefully points out that each institution will have special needs, based on the subfields emphasized and on the research interests and specialties of individual research workers. He also takes into account the effect of language facility on use made of serials.

The method of reference counting unfortunately does not provide a true measure of the relative value of periodicals. A journal with half the number of contributions of a larger journal will have half as many citations recorded in a reference count if the individual contributions to the two journals are of equal value, and will thus appear far down in the list of serials. Similarly, the method emphasizes the serials which have been in existence the longest. While the subjects are broken down by date of publication in these studies, the lists of most cited serials are not, thus making them of little value for the selection of current titles.

Brown points out that these are not lists of the most used periodicals, but of the most cited periodicals. There is no way of determining whether a journal is used but not cited, even though it may have been just as necessary to the scientist as those cited. This can be illustrated by noting that in reporting research in most fields, pertinent articles on method are almost always cited, while those on other aspects, possibly more important to the research worker, are often not cited. This fact became obvious to this writer when, in attempting to show the validity of a reference count of metallurgical literature, he asked one hundred research metallurgists to indicate the twenty-five journals from a list of one hundred most cited which they considered of greatest value in their research work. In the reference count the journals of analytical chemistry appeared high on the list, while in the opinions of the metallurgists they were relatively low. Quite likely their actual value for metallurgical research was somewhere between. On the other hand, several metallurgical journals, small in size with few original contributions to be cited, appear low in the reference count but were high in the estimation of the specialists in the field.

A list of the journals most frequently abstracted in *Chemical Abstracts*, prepared by R. V. Krumm, is included in this work. For journals which are primarily chemistry, such a list is nothing more than a tabulation of

the number of articles published in each journal for the period covered. Brown correctly points out that such a list is not necessarily related to the value of the contributions in those journals or to their usefulness to the scientist, but that there is a relation between the periodicals with the most articles abstracted and the periodicals most likely to be requested by the user who works through the abstracts.

Brown emphasizes the value of these lists for programs of cooperative acquisition and storage, and indeed they may have their greatest value for these purposes. The lists might well be studied by groups of libraries in close geographical proximity to help evaluate and to improve the adequacy of their composite collections. The author refers to the project of the Midwest Inter-Library Center, in which MILC will attempt to obtain all of the periodicals abstracted by *Chemical Abstracts* which are not held by member libraries. MILC is working out a similar program for the biological sciences. The lists in this volume are not complete enough for a large regional undertaking like MILC, which should be securing, not titles frequently cited, but rather those rarely cited.

The author has compiled a useful consolidated list of all of the journals cited in the eight fields. Almost 20 per cent of the journals listed by Brown appear on more than one list. Librarians need to consider the overall values of periodical titles when deciding whether or not to purchase them. Of value to institutions building up back files are the summaries on comparative importance of earlier and more recent publications in each field. The university librarian planning branch libraries for the sciences can profit by data which show, for example, that approximately 12 per cent of the references in mathematics or in chemistry are to journals prior to 1924, while only 2½ per cent of physics references go back of 1924.

This volume is considerably more than a report on reference counts. Methods used by libraries for the selection of serials are summarized and evaluated. In this chapter and in another on the acquisition, storage, and discarding of scientific serials, the author has called on his years of experience in developing one of the country's best scientific collections at Iowa State College to interpret the results of this study in terms of practical advice for those who are called on to supply research scientists with basic literature sources.

This volume is the first clothbound book in the Association of College and Reference Libraries monograph series. The ACRL has done well to put it into this form, and it is to be hoped that future substantial contributions can be given similar treatment.—*Melvin J. Voigt, University of California Library (Berkeley).*

Boston Public Library

Boston Public Library: A Centennial History. By Walter Muir Whitehill. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1956. 274p. $4.75.

Institutions are necessarily what the ideals and acts of individuals make them; but not all institutions are fortunate enough to have a historian whose literary talent and lively interest in people are equal to the task of demonstrating the fact. The Boston Public Library, the first of the great American public libraries, has found such a historian in Dr. Walter Muir Whitehill, the capable director of another distinguished library, the Boston Athenaeum. From the earliest page, wherein he relates his own initial acquaintance with the library, to the final paragraphs of commendation of the current mayor for his support of the library's program, the volume abounds in human interest as the story of men's attempts, some wise, some foolish, some brave, some timid, to create a collection of books with the essential services to the public that, as George Ticknor, one of the library's founders, wrote in 1851, would "carry the taste for reading as deep as possible in society."

The vagaries of fate are apparent in both the first and the latest of the great benefactions: the first when Joshua Bates, the London banker, recalling his own experience as a poor boy in Boston, responded from across the sea with a promise of fifty thousand dollars when Ticknor sent out his noble printed proposal for a public library open to all; and the latest, when the library received in trust the million dollar gift of John Deferrari, whose amazing career from fruit peddler to millionaire was guided, unknown to the li-

brarians, by its books on real estate and business.

The reader has ample material here upon which to reflect on the need for a scholarly and farsighted acquisitiveness in librarians, coupled with solid and sensible accomplishments in administration. The Boston Public Library has fortunately had some librarians distinguished for both: the names of Charles Coffin Jewett, Justin Winsor, and Herbert Putnam are writ large in library history. Trustees and librarians alike may profit from the story told in detail of the construction, without regard to function, of the great architectural monument that is the present library in Copley Square, and the more significant story of attempts to rebuild the interior into the useful and complicated service areas demanded in a modern public library. Anyone who has watched the ingenious changes taking place under the present capable director, Milton E. Lord, will better appreciate the extraordinary complexity of the problems created by the necessity of defrosting architectural icebergs. Branch libraries, bookmobiles, the dual emphasis upon research facilities and services to the reading needs of the general public have their proper parts, as has, too, quite fortunately, the dispute over Macmonnies' sculpture "Bachante." If the reader does not turn from the few pages about the "Naked Drunken Woman" in this book to the author's longer account in the *New England Quarterly* for December, 1954, he will have missed one of the best stories in library history.

In a note Mr. Whitehill commends David McCord's centennial pamphlet as "full of information and free from the pompous solemnity that affects many commemorative publications of institutions." One can do no better than use the same words to describe Mr. Whitehill's own book. To this should be added a tribute to Rudolph Ruzicka, whose fine illustrations and expertness in book design give the volume a deserved distinction. —*Robert E. Moody, Boston University Libraries.*

Medical Library Practice

Handbook of Medical Library Practice, with a Bibliography of the Reference Works and Histories in Medicine and the Allied Sciences. 2d ed., rev. and enl. Janet Doe, Mary Louise Marshall, editors. Chicago: American Library Association, 1956. 601 p. $10.

When the first edition of this *Handbook* appeared in 1943 it was described as "a manual of procedure and a reservoir of useful data." Emphasis was placed on the latter aspect, with happy results; and happily this revised and enlarged second edition has continued this emphasis. A very wide range of information is included: organization charts; salary scales; factors for calculation of stack capacities; names and addresses of book and periodical dealers; directions for using mending glues; samples of various classification schemes now prevalent; lists of subject heading aids; manufacturers of map cases, display equipment, and microfilm reading machines; checklists for a public relations program; and data on medical library resources, medical library education, and the Medical Library Association. There is something here for everyone. All of it will be of daily usefulness to the younger librarian, and to the librarian of the "one-man" library, while even the most sophisticated and experienced librarian must find in it an invaluable source of occasional help.

The last half of the book deals with reference and bibliographic service applicable to clinical medicine and medical research, and to a discussion of rare books and the history of medicine, both sections being capped with a really magnificent annotated "Bibliography of the Reference Works and Histories in Medicine and the Allied Sciences" numbering almost 2,000 entries. This bibliography was the outstanding feature of the first edition. It is here revised, augmented (the number of entries has doubled), and rearranged. Formerly the bibliography was arranged primarily by form of publication; in the second edition it is arranged basically by subject, and only secondarily by form. Finally, this book has what might be called an indexer's index, the kind which every librarian admires but finds all too infrequently.

This edition appears as its co-editor, Janet Doe, who edited the first edition, retires following a distinguished career at the New

York Academy of Medicine Library. It is a monument to her wisdom, her enthusiasm, her organizational skill, and her unflagging zeal for the improvement of medical librarianship. To Miss Doe, to her co-editor, Mary Louise Marshall, and to their talented collaborators, all medical librarians are indebted. This edition is a considerable improvement over its predecessor, and that is high praise indeed.—*Lt. Col. Frank B. Rogers, Armed Forces Medical Library.*

Medical Catalog

Armed Forces Medical Library Catalog; a Cumulative List of Works Represented by Armed Forces Medical Library Cards, 1950-1954. Ann Arbor: J. W. Edwards, 1955. Authors: v. 1-3; subjects: v. 4-6. $64 a set.

In 1946 the Armed Forces Medical Library established a new cataloging program, and in order to make its cataloging records readily available to as many libraries and individuals as possible it was decided to publish the cards in a variety of ways. To quote M. Ruth MacDonald, Assistant Librarian for Cataloging at the Armed Forces Medical Library:

> From October 1946-March 1948, the cards were published by the Library of Congress in a medical series (MED) and reproduced in *A Catalog of Books Represented by Library of Congress Printed Cards, Supplement* 1942-1947, and in the *LC Cumulative Catalog*, 1948. From April 1948 to December 1949, the cards were mimeographed and retyped copies were published under the titles Army Medical Library *Catalog Cards* (April-December 1948) and the Army Medical Library *Author Catalog* 1949. The former was issued as a supplement to the *Cumulative Catalog of Library of Congress Printed Cards* and the latter as a supplement to the *LC Author Catalog*.

This edition of the catalog covers the five-year period 1950-1954 and supersedes the annual volumes for 1950-1953 (i.e., the Army Medical Library *Catalog* 1951, and the Armed Forces Medical Library Catalog, 1952-1953). The work is divided into two parts, an author catalog and a subject catalog. In both parts the cards are completely reproduced, giving the author entry, his dates, the title, place of publication, publisher, date, pagination, notes, tracings, Armed Forces Medical Library Classification, and card number.

The 1950 and 1954 volumes included only medical titles; all succeeding volumes have included material of medical interest. This edition not only contains current material, but lists under Part I, Authors, material published before 1801 and American titles through 1820. Additional titles published during this period will be listed in future issues of the catalog.

Part Two, Subjects, is limited by the library's policy of assigning subject headings only to titles published since 1925, with the following exceptions: (1) important reference and historical materials; (2) biographies and bibliographies; (3) periodicals; (4) congresses; (5) statistical documents; (6) works about institutions, such as hospitals, clinics, etc.

Altogether about 75,000 titles are listed. Because the Armed Forces Medical Library has an acquisition policy which is international in scope and nearly complete in coverage, this catalog becomes an indispensable bibliographical tool for the world's medical literature published in book or pamphlet form. It is essential for active reference and research libraries; all libraries serving medicine and the allied sciences will find it necessary in the performance of their readers services and technical services.—*G. J. Clausman, New York University-Bellevue Medical Center Library.*

No Ordinary Year

Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1954. Washington, D.C.: The Library of Congress, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1955. 178 p.

The *Report* for fiscal 1954 records as leading events the appointment of a new Librarian of Congress and the accessioning of the ten-millionth book. The list of officers begins with a roll-call of distinction: Luther Harris Evans, Librarian (to July 3, 1953), Verner W. Clapp, Acting Librarian (July 4, 1953-September 1, 1954), L. Quincy Mumford, Librarian of Congress and the accessioning of the Librarian Emeritus—all the names since 1899 but Archibald MacLeish. The guard changed,

and changed again. Six weeks after the close of the fiscal year the Librarian Emeritus was dead. It would be grandiose to say this *Report* marks the end of an era—daily some era ends—but there was a concatenation of events that made it no ordinary year. The ten-millionth book was unceremoniously received. Although appropriations were $43,000 greater than the previous year, failure to appropriate for certain within-grade increases, and other causes, led to a net loss: instead of fourteen more positions, fourteen less; the small divisions of European Affairs and Aeronautics were abandoned. Book funds were 26 per cent less than in 1951, but cataloging still fell behind. Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, initiator of the library's system of gifts and endowments, died; and Dr. Hummel, for 22 years chief of the Orientalia Division, retired.

It would be easy, by selection of events, to construct a picture of decline and incipient decay. Such was not the case. Rather, the post-war cycle had run its course: indeed, the changing of the guard seems natural in retrospect. The great collection (33 million books, maps, pictures, etc., etc.) was there, silently growing; the staff (2,402) was no more than normally changed; the budget ($13,000,000 expended) was still impressive. The Library of Congress swung quietly at dead-center awaiting the appointment of a new librarian.

In recent years the *Reports* have been notable for some special feature as in 1953, a summation of Luther Evans' work at the Library. The 1954 *Report* reviews the collection in its enormous variety on the occasion of the ten-millionth book through the twin lenses of history and mode of acquisition. As though in preparation for later action, the varied bibliographic and reference services provided under contract with the Department of Defense are described in a 15-page chapter important to an understanding of the role played by the federal government in scientific research during the post-war period.—*Donald Coney, University of California Library (Berkeley).*

Audio-Visual Instruction

Audio-Visual Instruction in Library Education. By Irving Lieberman. New York: School of Library Service, Columbia University, 1955. 213 p. Mimeographed. $2.

This doctoral research study is based on an analysis of literature in the field, a survey of current practice, and an experimental program of audio-visual education at the School of Librarianship of the University of California, and is presented primarily as a report to library schools. The report has as much significance, however, for libraries as for training institutions, both in its survey of current opinion and practice and in its recommendations.

Lieberman summarizes the 1952 ACRL study of "Audio-Visual Services in Colleges and Universities in the United States," as well as reporting his own questionnaire study of the audio-visual programs in 29 academic institutions. The ACRL study builds a good picture of the possibilities in an Audio-Visual Service Center in an academic institution. At the same time, this study underscores the fact that the strong academic library A-V program still must surmount a high philosophic hurdle to reach general acceptance. Lieberman does not discuss the alternatives to the academic library A-V service, and this remains for future analysis elsewhere.

Lieberman's opinion canvass among academic librarians centers on the qualifications in the A-V area which library schools should develop in the inexperienced library school student. Significant here is the stress the 29 (unnamed) academic librarians have placed on the staff's knowledge of sources of materials, ability to select and evaluate, organize and administer collections of films, filmstrips, slides, and phonograph recordings. Marked as this emphasis is in the "profile of demand for training," the demand by academic librarians is reported here as consistently weaker than the similar demands by school librarians, whose faculty members are skilled in the use of A-V materials for classroom use. The close link between curriculum methods and library functions underscores the challenge to academic librarians to interpret to faculty the potential value of A-V materials, Lieberman says.

Analysis of library education in the A-V field finds only four library schools in 1953-54 doing a "good" or "excellent" program. The overwhelming number of schools, by Lieberman's standards, have a "fair" or "poor" program that includes an introductory course available on campus and provision of "some

integration" of instruction in A-V materials and their use in the basic courses. Details on several excellent library school A-V programs provide a clear picture of the desirable curricular structure for A-V instruction: a strong audio-visual course structure plus a highly integrated instruction in A-V materials, their organization and use, throughout the library school curriculum. All this serves, in a sense, as preface to the full description of how this was achieved in the program at the School of Librarianship, University of California, as developed by Dr. Lieberman. The details of curriculum, the program of in-service workshops for practicing librarians, and the wealth of classroom projects and materials included in the appendix of the report—all provide a sound picture of a full A-V program in library education.

While recognizing the reluctance of a segment of the library profession to assume responsibilities in the uncharted waters of A-V, Dr. Lieberman's basic philosophy for academic, public, and school libraries includes as essential the responsibility for acquiring, organizing, administering, and stimulating use of all materials that record man's thought. He asks librarians to accept A-V materials as "normal" and to train library school students to provide and use them with an ease equal to that with which they serve readers with books.

This study cannot, of course, provide final answers to many of the problems for which it proposes tentative solutions. But the wealth of suggestion for library education and the broad picture of current A-V practice in public, school, and academic libraries makes this a valuable report for us now.—*Margaret E. Monroe, Graduate School of Library Service, Rutgers University.*

Microrecording

Microrecording: Industrial and Library Applications. By Chester M. Lewis and William H. Offenhauser. New York: Interscience Publishers [1956]. 456p. $8.50.

It is now almost fifteen years since Herman H. Fussler's *Photographic Reproduction for Libraries* was published. A lot has been written about microphotography in that period, but most of this has appeared as short articles in a widely scattered body of literature. It is high time that a book appeared which would try to pull together much of the information published since 1942. This volume by Chester Lewis, chief librarian of the *New York Times* and past president of the Special Libraries Association, and William Offenhauser, consultant on photography and author of *16 mm Sound Motion Pictures*, is such an attempt. Whereas Fussler's book is frankly aimed at administrative librarians, this volume is directed primarily towards industrial users and only secondarily towards librarians.

The first two chapters deal with the increasingly important problem of record retention. Libraries share with business and industry the threat of being smothered in a flood of paper records. After considering the business and legal requirements for record retention, the authors propose microrecording as one possible solution to the problem, realizing that it is not the only answer, and suggesting criteria for its choice. Then follow a review of the various forms which microrecords have taken and a table of costs of microfilming operations.

The chapters following cover the materials and equipment for microrecording. These include: film, cameras, processing, projection, enlargement and reading machines. There are a number of tables listing the equipment available at the time this book went to press. These are as complete as is possible with such a changeable subject. Generally speaking, these tables are perhaps a little easier to understand than those found in the F.I.D. *Manual on Document Reproduction and Selection*, though they do not have the possibility for frequent revision and supplementation of that publication.

The last two chapters deal with information classification and retrieval by microphotography, and with storage. There are many illustrations throughout the book and numerous instances where pertinent information has been abstracted and reprinted from other publications. Bibliographies follow each chapter. These could have been arranged a little better, and some items seem to have been pulled in without much thought of their relevance.

The appendices to this volume are worth the price of the whole publication. The first deals with recommendations for record retention and the legality of microfilmed rec-

ords. Then follow some thirty A.S.A. standards which have a bearing on the photographic aspects of microrecording. The final section covers microfilming services, listing both commercial agencies and research libraries with photoduplication facilities.

This book suffers somewhat from being written by two authors. There is considerable duplication between chapters and a certain roughness in transition of style from one chapter to the next. There are numerous examples of careless editing. Two chosen at random are: (1) On page 161 the Leica camera is described as being produced in East Germany, and on page 280 it is correctly located in West Germany. (2) On page 247 (in the text) the Griscombe Portable Reader is priced at $150, and on page 265 (in the table of equipment) it is correctly listed at $165. Though a careful consideration is given to the distinction between primary preservation (storage and preservation of the original) and secondary preservation (by facsimile, such as microrecording), there are a number of cases where secondary material is cited in footnotes where it would have been just as easy to give primary references.

These are perhaps minor criticisms, as they can easily be corrected in another edition of this book. All in all, a volume such as this one is needed. It will fill a definite space on the reference shelf of any library engaged in extensive handling of microrecords. It will certainly not supplant, but it will assuredly supplement Fussler's classic in this field.—*Hubbard W. Ballou, Columbia University Libraries.*

American Book Binding

Kurze Geschichte der Handbuchbinderei in den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika, von Lawrence S. Thompson. Stuttgart, Max Hettler Verlag [1955]. 44p., 32 plates with 51 illus. 12 DM.

Lawrence S. Thompson, director of libraries of the University of Kentucky, is well known in this country for his contacts with foreign librarians and bibliographers and his translations of their writings, as well as for his interest in bookbinding. Now the tables are turned, and his own short treatise on American binding has been put into German by Max Hettler, under the auspices of G. A. E. Bogeng, editor of the series (Meister und Meisterwerke der Buchbinderkunst) of which this is the third number.

This compact account of the craft of binding in the United States duplicates essentially the author's article in English in *Libri: International Library Review*, V (1954), but it lacks the footnotes of the English version. It begins with a useful résumé, based chiefly on Hannah French's essay *Early American Bookbinding by Hand* (1941), covering the Colonial Period and the young republic to 1820. Information for more recent times has been for the most part obtainable by searching through ephemeral material, much of it uncritical, in periodicals, newspapers and similar sources,-and it is a real service to students of binding history to have it sorted out and definitely cited.

In the early decades of the nineteenth century, when mechanical processes of book production were developing, binding deteriorated in both quality and artistry. The Scotch-born William Matthews, whom Mr. Thompson calls the first great American binder, was largely responsible from mid-century onward for keeping up the standards of the craft. In 1895 with a group of distinguished book collectors he founded the famous Club Bindery, of which a study by Elbert A. Thompson was issued on microcards in 1954 by the University of Rochester Press. This bindery gave employment to a remarkably skillful staff of craftsmen from abroad. Indeed the influx of foreigners after the Civil War is one of the significant features of the development of fine binding, and their names illumine any account of it in this country from mid-century to the present day. They came from the British Isles, Germany, France, even Bohemia, and work awaited them in the libraries of the great book collectors who were in their element around the turn of the century. Moreover the book clubs organized by these collectors, for example the Grolier Club in New York, had work to be done. Eventually there was opportunity in rare book libraries, such as the Morgan Library, in university and public libraries which had rare book departments, and in a few forward-looking publishing firms, for instance the Lakeside Press in Chicago. There seemed no limit to the demand from patrons who could

afford the luxury of hand binding, and there was constant need for expert repair and restoration of both printed books and manuscripts. Incidentally one might add that after the collector had learned to cherish the precious shabbiness of "original condition," there was work for the binder in making slip and solander cases to enclose the worn covers.

To these foreign binders may be attributed something like the apprentice system, for many students, especially women, were trained by them both in this country and abroad. In fact the number of women is striking, and of the bindings chosen for illustration in this short account, fully half were made by women.

Important in stimulating interest in binding have been the exhibits from the 1890's onward. Many of them were fostered by the book clubs, and the illustrations in their catalogs, as well as in the craft periodicals, are helpful in studying the styles of individual binders.

For those interested in the book arts in general and the handicraft of binding in particular Mr. Thompson has gathered together in these less than fifty pages a vast amount of valuable scattered information. He not only mentions scores of binders but often locates examples of their work, and shows the special contribution to the craft of various centers on the East Coast, West Coast and in mid-country too. Anyone who has tried to systematize the profusion of names of nineteenth- and twentieth-century binders in this country will appreciate the research involved, and teachers of courses in the book arts especially would be glad if the valuable matter in English in the *Libri* article could be made available for wider circulation.—*Eunice Wead, Hartford, Conn.*

One Librarian

One Librarian. By Katherine Smith Diehl. New Brunswick, N.J.: Scarecrow Press, 1956. 165 p. $3.

This is a book on how to live as the only professional in a college library; and it is affected as to content and presentation by the fact that the author's college is church related. Thus the hortatory note: the reader is addressed as "One Professional," perhaps not *ad nauseum;* but this expression is so constantly repeated, that it becomes a heavy burden for the book to carry.

The reviewer read the book twice, and the second time he wrote down the numbers of the pages which he felt contained material of permanent value, either for the manner of expression or for the material set forth. There are 29 of these pages. This is very good, for as the author herself says in another connection: "Ideas don't come so frequently as does their restatement. Restatements fill many libraries."

The book is marred by too much sprightliness, too much striving for effect, and too much attention to whether or not the plants get watered; but these defects are offset by a deep-seated and wholly satisfying love for the job, and by an appealing statement of the inner reward when the librarian does his job well. There are a few surprises: one being a spirited defense of closed stacks, even in so small a library, and another being the narrow limits to which student assistants must be confined in dealing with other students. A surprise of a different nature is the policy for dealing with faculty who put books on reserve which do not get read.

The author wrote as a small college librarian for her fellows in the field, and a very good field it is; for there is none to whom the buck can be passed, and one is in there pitching all the time. But more than this, the author makes one statement, or credo, rather, which all college librarians, whether they are in large or small institutions, should hold as their goal. This statement begins on page 70 under the heading "The Policy Committee." Any librarian who can say, "This is the way it is in my place," has indeed reached the summit.—*Wayne Shirley, Finch College Library.*

Recent Foreign Books on the Graphic Arts, Bibliography, and Library Science

The first volume in the general series of the great Yugoslav encyclopedia was issued late in 1955 under the title of *Enciklopedija Leksikografskog Zavoda,* including 720 double-columned pages and extending as far

as Castelnau. Previously the first two volumes of the maritime encyclopedia *(Pomorska Enciklopedija)* and the first volume of the encyclopedia of Yugoslav culture *(Enciklopedija Jugoslavije)* had appeared.

Comprehensive, well edited, and superbly illustrated, the Yugoslav general encyclopedia will take its place along with the other modern national encyclopedias as a basic title in large reference collections. The scope is well illustrated by the inclusion of many persons who rarely find their way into general European encyclopedias (e.g., James G. Birney, James Lane Allen, Francis Preston Blair); and at the same time there is abundant space for more important subjects (e.g., four columns on Berlin, with five illustrations and a map; three columns on Antarctica, with two pages of plates and a full-page map). The illustrations are comparable to the best in any encyclopedia. Six color plates (three of Yugoslav art; one each of Fra Angelico, Botticelli, and Brueghel), 15 full-page maps, and 29 plates are only highlights of a rich selection of illustrations, uniformly well reproduced.

Comparison with one German, one Italian, and two Scandinavian general encyclopedias of the same size reveals at least the same scope as far as selection of entries is concerned and a far greater coverage of central European, Yugoslav, and Balkan subjects. The political bias may be identified by the diligent, but it is substantially less than can be found in current Polish and Russian encyclopedias. Careful editing is revealed in the accuracy of dates and statistics and the selection of bibliographical references. Unfortunately articles are not signed, but editors and contributors are listed and identified at the beginning of the volume.

The various series of Yugoslav encyclopedias being undertaken by the *Leksikografski Zavod FNRJ* in Zagreb constitute one of the most remarkable enterprises of this kind in the twentieth century. The fact that Yugoslavia is one of the more handicapped countries of Europe from an economic standpoint makes this work all the more amazing.

The second volume of the *Pomorska Enciklopedia* covers "brodar" (temporary ship owner) to "Expatorija" (a Crimean port) in 702 double-columned pages approximately the size of a *Britannica* page. It was published late in 1955 and fulfills the promise of the first volume to provide a definitive reference work on all matters relative to the sea. Unlike the general encyclopedia, the special series contains signed articles (by initials, fully identified in the beginning of the volume).

No other reference work is equally comprehensive in its coverage of subjects related to the sea. From kayaks to caravels, from waterborne bacteria to fantastic monsters of the ocean bottom, from primitive dugout canoes to electronic navigation, the scope of the *Pomorska Enciklopedia* covers everything related to water. There are biographical notes on obscure American and Russian admirals, facsimiles of forms used by the Yugoslav administration of maritime and river navigation, an illustration of the marine gate at Rhodes, and a photograph of the hulk of the battered *Emden*.

The editing is exemplary. Bibliographical references available almost up to press time have been included. Ten handsomely reproduced colored plates, over 30 full-page maps, dozens of plans of seaport towns, and several photographs or diagrams on every page present an abundance of graphic material. Quite naturally there is a special emphasis on articles of particular interest to Yugoslavia; the exhaustive essays on such subjects as Danube and Dubrovnik leave little to be desired.

The Yugoslav peoples have a long record as seafaring folk, but few of their achievements at sea can rival this monumental work from the landlocked city of Zagreb. Despite the fact that it is in a comparatively little-known language, it belongs in every reference collection emphasizing geography, Mediterranean, eastern European, or Islamic history; marine biology; or any other field related to the sea.

Among the new encyclopedias in exotic languages none is more fascinating than the new *Ensiklopedia Indonesia*. The first volume (A-E) has just been issued in the "bahasa Indonesia," the somewhat artificial form of Malay recognized as the natural language of Indonesia. The publisher is W. van Hoeve of the Hague and Bandung.

It is a smaller work and somewhat more popular in appeal than the monumental

Yugoslav encyclopedia. Articles are unsigned and, in general, rather short. Nevertheless, there has been a judicious selection of entries, and the coverage compares very favorably with a major encyclopedia such as Winkler-Prins. Illustrations and maps are carefully chosen and exceptionally well reproduced. Indeed, there is no doubt but that the book was produced in the Netherlands, although there is no reference to this fact (undoubtedly out of respect for the highly nationalistic, anti-Dutch Indonesians).

The real value of this work to American and European libraries lies in its emphasis on Indonesian and southeast Asian subjects and Islamic culture. In many cases the articles on subjects relative to Indonesian culture are more comprehensive than anything that can be found in specialized reference works in Dutch or other European languages. It is a practical stepping stone in the progress toward a more scholarly national encyclopedia such as Winkler-Prins or Brockhaus, and van Hoeve deserves the greatest credit for producing this unusually practical first encyclopedia for a new nation in an essentially new language.

The *Wörterbuch der Soziologie* (Stuttgart: Ferdinand Enke Verlag, 1955), edited by Wilhelm Bernsdorf and Friedrich Bülow, is a successor to Alfred Vierkandt's *Handwörterbuch der Soziologie*, published a quarter of a century ago and now long out of print. Unlike Vierkandt's work, which is arranged in the systematic fashion of a *Handbuch*, the present work is arranged by the alphabetical order of the subjects considered.

Articles in the *Wörterbuch* range in length from a single paragraph to a dozen or more pages. Each is signed, and the more important articles contain a selective bibliography. The authors are mostly leading social scientists in Germany, Switzerland, Austria, and Denmark, but there are also two contributors from the United States. There are abundant cross references, but no general index.

While the European conceptions of the scope of sociology do not coincide precisely with those current in this country, the *Wörterbuch* nevertheless covers most of the basic ideas with which sociologists and students in related fields (including librarianship) operate. Thus such articles as those captioned "Sample," "Presse," "Gruppe," "Film," or "Schrift" will be useful to librarians and educators as well as to professional sociologists. There is a distinct leaning towards social anthropology, a field to which many American sociology departments are giving much less emphasis today than in the preceding generation.

The Bernsdorf-Bülow *Wörterbuch der Soziologie* will find a broad use in all reference collections in the social studies. It can be used easily by anyone familiar with the international terminology of the field. The text itself is edited and put into a consistently clear style (a rare virtue in German sociological works).

The inadequacy of nearly all bilingual dictionaries is one of the most aggravating problems in foreign-language reference work. In dealing with technical terminology only a special dictionary or a large monolingual dictionary can be of much help. An outstanding work in the latter category is the sixth edition of *Der Sprach-Brockhaus* (Wiesbaden: F. A. Brockhaus, 1954).

Concise definitions, pronunciation, derivation, gender, and inflection are customary features that may be expected. In addition, however, *Der Sprach-Brockhaus* is richly illustrated, and as a result many otherwise obscure German words immediately become meaningful. For example, to illustrate the word *Druck* there are diagrams to illustrate the three basic printing processes of engraving *(Tiefdruck)*, typographic printing *(Hochdruck)*, and lithography *(Flachdruck)*. The illustrations under *Lichtbild* (photograph) explain several obscure German photographic terms. Other examples could be cited at length.

The 1,588 columns and 5,400 illustrations in *Der Sprach-Brockhaus* make it one of the most comprehensive of all monolingual dictionaries. The up-to-dateness is reflected in many terms that have their origins in the 1940's and 1950's. Dialect words, colloquialisms, and vocabularies of special trades and social groups are included. There are few other dictionaries in any language that are equally useful, and this work deserves a place in all reference collections.

One of the more important recent polyglot dictionaries of books and libraries is

the *Podreczny slownik bibliotekarza* (Warsaw: Panstwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, 1955) by Helena Wieckowska and Hanna Pliszczynska. It is divided into two major sections: (1) a comprehensive glossary of terms current in Polish, with detailed explanations and (where they exist) corresponding terms in English, French, German, and Russian; and (2) English, French, German, and Russian glossaries with a single word or phrase translating them into Polish.

There is a remarkably high standard of accuracy both in the definitions and in the printing of non-Polish words. The inclusion compares favorably with other recent polyglot glossaries. No glossary of Polish and Russian terms on books and libraries can even approach the present work in scope. All in all, some 3,000 different terms appear in the various sections of the book.

The excellence of this work, or even the very fact that it has appeared, is indicative of a remarkable library development in Poland during the last decade. Regardless of our attitude toward the present regime in Poland, regardless of the limitations on certain ideas of librarianship in the totalitarian countries of Europe, we would be foolish not to acknowledge their solid accomplishments in our own field. The Poles have been among the most progressive Slavic peoples in developing libraries, and the present glossary is the best evidence of their success.

The curious political neo-formation known as Hessia in West Germany is one of the richest of all German states in libraries. For this reason Wolfgang Engelhardt's *Führer durch die Bibliotheken in Hessen* (Wiesbaden: Otto Harrassowitz, 1955) is an especially useful work. It describes such distinguished collections as those of the Hessische Landes- und Hochschulbibliothek in Darmstadt, the University of Frankfurt Library, the Senckenbergische Bibliothek, the Deutsche Bibliothek (archive of all German-language publications since 1945) in Frankfurt, the Landesbibliothek in Fulda, the university library in Giessen, the University of Marburg Library, the Westdeutsche Bibliothek (torso of the old Prussian State Library in Berlin) in Marburg, and the Nassauische Landesbibliothek in Wiesbaden. There are also numerous special libraries, many with quite intriguing subject matter such as the genealogical collection of the "Deutsches Adelsarchiv" at Castle Schönstadt, the glass technology collection of the Deutsche Glastechnische Gesellschaft in Frankfurt, or the library of the research laboratory on agricultural meteorology in Geisenheim.

Each entry contains a note on holdings and conditions of use, and the name of the head librarian. Information on larger libraries includes hours, publications, exhibits and activities, and photographic facilities.

The actual directory occupies only about a third of the book. Another long and important section deals with library laws, administrative regulations, and official policy governing libraries in Hessia. One short chapter describes library organizations, the Deutsche Akademie für Sprache und Dichtung in Darmstadt, and the book trade organizations in Hessia (including the Börsenverein in Frankfurt). A 46-page bibliography describes the libraries of Hessia, arranged alphabetically by community. Finally, there is an index to the fields of specialization mentioned in the text.

Regional *Führer* of this sort are exceptionally valuable guides to the holdings of libraries and their role in the regional and national library picture. It will be a major service if Harrassowitz will publish similar guides to libraries of other regions.

Several important regional bibliographies have been published in Sweden in recent years. Among the best are two by the city librarian of Visby, Valton Johansson: *Gotländsk bibliografi 1940-1949* (Visby, 1952; "Meddelanden från Föreningen Gotlands Fornvänner," 24. Bihang), and *Gotländsk bibliografi 1914-1927* (Visby, 1955; *ibid.*, 27. Bihang). To appreciate Johansson's work properly, it is necessary to review other Gotland bibliographies.

In 1914 Wilhelm Molér published the second edition of his basic *Bidrag till en Gotländsk bibliografi*, but there was a long gap of fourteen years before the work resumed on a current basis. In 1930 Nils Lithberg and Richard Steffen began to compile an annual bibliography of writings on Gotland. They began with 1928 and continued the current bibliography through 1939 (published in 1941) annually in the *Gotländst*

Arkiv, organ of the Föreningen Gotlands Fornvänner.

Such was the situation in 1950 when the society secured a grant from the Humanistiska Fonden to bring the bibliography up to date. First, plans were made immediately to publish an annual bibliography in the *Gotlandsk Arkiv*. It has been compiled and published regularly by Johansson since that date. Then came the bibliography for 1940-1949, with 1,399 numbers. Finally Johansson published the bibliography for 1914-1927, with supplements to Molér and the annual bibliographies for 1928-1939 in the *Gotlandsk Arkiv*. There are 2,196 entries in the 1914-1927 compilation.

Both the 1940-1949 and 1914-1927 bibliographies are set up in classified order in conformity with the accepted Swedish library classification. There are author and title indexes in each volume. The scope is comprehensive, including even certain more important newspaper articles. The various series of Gotland bibliographies make this island one of the best documented localities in Europe, and Johansson's bibliographies are a model for other local historians.

Friedrick Adolf Schmidt-Künsemüller's *William Morris und die neue Buchkunst* (Wiesbaden: Otto Harrassowitz, 1955; "Beiträge Zum Buch- und Bibliothekswesen," 4) is a major study of Morris's contributions to the art of the book and his subsequent influence in other countries. Schmidt-Künsemüller first traces the background for Morris's theories on art and literature, noting especially contemporary influences. Subsequently he outlines the mission and accomplishments of the Kelmscott Press.

In each of the chapters in Part II ("Morris und die neue Buchkunst") there is a survey of Morris's influence in England, the United States, and Germany. Schmidt-Künsemüller explores the relationship between Morris, Cobden-Sanderson, Emery Walker, Charles Ricketts and other later artists of the book. He concludes (with Holbrook Jackson) that Morris's effect on his own country has become so intimate a part of the national tradition that it can no longer be readily identified. In the United States, Schmidt-Künsemüller finds a definite reaction against Morris, even more pronounced than in England, but he identifies positive traces of Morris's creative spirit, above all in Frederic W. Goudy. Goudy, the innovator, the restless experimenter, went far beyond Morris, but even until shortly before his death he told this reviewer that he never doubted the purity and wholesome effects of Morris's concepts of craftmanship. Schmidt-Künsemüller reaches the same conclusion.

The final chapter, on the effect of Morris on Germany, is the most valuable part of the monograph. There is a good deal of background material on artistic ideals in Germany at the end of the last century and the new ideas that were in the air. Schmidt-Künsemüller outlines the attitudes of German typographers from Rudolf Alexander Schröder and the Insel group to Emil Rudolf Weiss, Marcus Behmer, and Rudolf Koch. There was little blind imitation of Morris in Germany, but his influence was always there.

William Morris und die neue Buchkunst is a basic work for the history of twentieth-century typography. A similar work, with more extensive analysis of the American scene, is needed in English. Schmidt-Künsemüller's extensive bibliography will be useful to other students of typographical history.

Although the third volume of the new edition of the *Handbuch der Bibliothekswissenschaft* is not yet complete, the progress of the last three years (since the first fascicle appeared in 1953) deserves attention. This volume, which deals with the history of libraries, has now progressed through the twelfth fascicle, and well over a thousand pages have been published. Fortunately, it is being divided into two parts. If the completed text were bound as one volume, it would be quite unmanageable.

The first part consists of the following articles: (1) the ancient Near East, by the late Fritz Milkau and Joseph Schawe; (2) Greco-Roman antiquity, by the late Carl Wendel and Willi Göber; (3) Byzantine libraries, by Viktor Burr; (4) Islamic libraries, by Kurt Holter; (5) medieval libraries, by the late Carl Christ and Anton Kern; (6) European libraries (except French) from the Renaissance to the beginning of the Enlightenment, by the late Aloys Bömer and Hans

Widmann; and (7) French libraries from the Renaissance to the present day, by the late Ludwig Klaiber and Albert Kolb. The first three fascicles of the second part are devoted to Georg Leyh's monumental history of German libraries from the Enlightenment to the present day, probably the most important contribution in the entire volume.

Like the first edition, the new edition is comprehensive and fully documented. Each article is a detailed, generally definitive treatment of the subject concerned and will be generally recognized as the basic work.

The first article, on the ancient Near East, appeared originally as a posthumous essay by Milkau in 1935 under the title of *Geschichte der Bibliotheken im Alten Orient*. It was in the same format and style as the *Handbuch* but it was not included in it. Collections of Egyptian, Sumerian, Babylonian, Hittite, and other important documents are discussed in a skillful synthesis of archeological, historical, and linguistic sources.

The Wendel-Gober history of Greco-Roman libraries is the best treatment of a subject that has been gravely abused by many amateurs. The trash that has been published on the "Alexandrian Library" alone has been responsible for a widespread misunderstanding of library facilities in this ancient cultural center. J. W. Thompson's *Ancient Libraries* (1940) is the only reasonably adequate short survey available in English, but it has certain shortcomings. Gober's revision of Wendel's work is distinctly the most scholarly and dependable study of librarianship in ancient Greece and Rome that has ever been published.

The undependable, superficial essay by S. K. Padover on Byzantine libraries in J. W. Thompson's *The Medieval Library* (1939) loses any significance when it is compared with Viktor Burr's 31-page essay on the same subject in the *Handbuch*. Still this field is an open one, and the Byzantinists need to do some spade work before the definitive history of Byzantine libraries can be written.

Kurt Holter's essay on Islamic libraries is a fine synthesis of a subject for which there is a rich fund of source material and on which a great deal has been written in modern times. Only J. Pedersen's *Den arabiske bog* (1946) is comparable in any way, but it is in a language read by relatively few librarians, and libraries are treated considerably less extensively than the physical book. Holter traces the rise of Arabic scholarship and the establishment of libraries all over the Near East and North Africa. Outposts of Islam such as Spain, the Maghreb, Turkey, and Iran are not neglected. Although Holter's working material was enormous, he makes a judicious selection and organizes it well. Except for a few slight omissions in the bibliographies on Turkish libraries, his references can be the starting point for many other investigations.

Carl Christ's essay on medieval libraries, revised by Anton Kern, covers the Middle Ages. The tremendous corpus of literature on the subject had already been well digested by Christ in the first edition of the *Handbuch*. His mature ideas on the subject, together with a criticism of J. W. Thompson's *The Medieval Library* (1939) and E. Lesne's *Les Livres, "scriptoria" et bibliothèques du commencement du VIIIe à la fin du XIe siècle* (1938), is in a remarkable series of articles captioned "Bibliotheksgeschichte des Mittelalters; zur Methode und zur neuesten Literatur," *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*, LXI (1947), 38-56, 149-60, 233-52. This essay should be read by anyone who approaches the Christ-Kern contribution to the *Handbuch*. The *Handbuch* article itself reflects the study of a lifetime, intimate acquaintances with primary sources as well as with modern scholarly literature. Thompson and his students had no such qualifications in the field of library history, and even Lesne lacks Christ's broad views. The actual content of the essay is as much of a key to the Middle Ages as any book published in our day, whether a general survey or a specialized study.

The essay on the Renaissance to the Enlightenment by the late Aloys Bömer and Hans Widmann covers all of Europe except France and England. The two major countries are, of course, Germany and Italy, but Spain, the Low Countries, Hungary, and the Slavic nations receive a proportionally large allocation of space. Renaissance, Reformation, and Counter-Reformation, the three basic movements in the formation of

modern Europe, are the critical periods for the rise of the great modern European libraries. Here we have the seedbed of our occidental culture.

The essay on French libraries from the Renaissance to the present by Klaiber and Kolb is one of the most valuable sections in the new edition of the *Handbuch*. There is no other comprehensive history of French libraries, and even the partial treatments are very few. Quite naturally, major emphasis is on the libraries of Paris, but the noble collections of the provinces are not neglected. The final selection, on administration and financing of French libraries, is somewhat less than encouraging; but the larger picture is a brilliant one, for the resources of French libraries for humanistic and historical studies are unparalleled.

The first essay in the second part of volume three, Leyh's study of modern German libraries, is not complete at this writing and deserves an extended review as an independent monograph.—*Lawrence S. Thompson, University of Kentucky Libraries.*

The Distribution and Cost of Library Service

(Continued from page 482)

differences that may affect service costs.

The response of libraries to the pressures of institutional needs and growth are apparent from these data. Thus, the organization and cost of library service is directly related to the teaching and research program of the university of which the library is a part; indeed it is determined by the demands which students and faculty make upon it. The statistics seem to substantiate our hypotheses; and the suggestion is advanced that statistical analysis of the budgets of a larger sample of libraries should reach conclusions of high practical value in library administration.

Eastern College Librarians Conference

The 42nd annual Conference of Eastern College Librarians will be held in the Harkness Auditorium, Butler Library, Columbia University, on Saturday, November 24, 1956. The morning session, beginning at 9:45 a.m., will be on the topic, "Staff Participation in Library Management." The afternoon session, starting at 2 p.m., is to be devoted to the topic of "Librarians as Bookmen." Speakers at the morning session will be E. Hugh Behymer and Keyes D. Metcalf; at the afternoon session, Bertha M. Frick, Richard S. Wormser, and Charles B. Shaw.

Books Received

Space limitations do not permit listing or review of general trade books. Publishers are requested to send only reference books and publications in the field of librarianship and related subjects for review in COLLEGE AND RESEARCH LIBRARIES.

A. G. Matthews' Walker Revisited. Supplementary Index of "Intruders" and Others. (Dr. Williams's Library, Occasional Papers, 2.) Comp. by Charles E. Surman. London: Dr. Williams's Trust, 1956. 23p. 3s. 9d.

American Labor Union Periodicals, a Guide to Their Location. Comp. by Bernard G. Naas and Carmelita S. Sakr. Ithaca, N.Y.: Cornell University, 1956. 175p. $7.

American Life in Autobiography, a Descriptive Guide. By Richard G. Lilliard. Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press, 1956. 140p. $3.75.

Atomic Energy Research at Harwell. By K. E. B. Jay. New York: Philosophical Library, 1955. 143p. $4.75.

The Baccalaureate Origins of the Science Doctorates Awarded in the United States From 1936 to 1950 Inclusive. Comp. by the Office of Scientific Personnel, M. H. Trytten, Director. (Publication 382.) Washington: National Academy of Science—National Research Council, 1955.

Bibliographic Services Related to Government Sponsored Research in the Library of Congress. Washington: Technical Information Division, Reference Division, Library of Congress, 1955. 16p.

Bibliography of Medical Reviews, 1955. Washington: Armed Forces Medical Library, 1955. 74p.

A Brief Account of the Origins and Purpose of The Chapin Library at Williams College. Williamstown, Mass., 1956. 19p.

Civil Liberties in the United States, a Guide to Current Problems and Experience. By Robert E. Cushman. Ithaca, N.Y.: Cornell University Press, 1956. 256p.

The Curious Art of Autobiography, from Benvenuto Cellini to Rudyard Kipling. By H. N. Wethered. New York: Philosophical Library, 1956. 257p. $7.50.

Directory for Exceptional Children. Schools—Services—Other Facilities. 2d ed. Ed. by E. Nelson Hayes. Boston: Porter Sargent, 1956. 247p. Cloth $4.00; Paper $3.00.

The Eighteenth Century Indentures. (Burrow Library Monograph No. 1.) Memphis, Tenn.: Southwestern at Memphis, 1956. 12p.

Encouraging Scientific Talent. By Charles C. Cole, Jr. New York: College Entrance Board, 1956. 259p. $3.50.

Encyclopedia of Morals. Ed. by Vergilius Ferm. New York: Philosophical Library, 1956. 682p. $10.

Filing Rules Based on the A.L.A. Rules for Filing Catalog Cards (Alphabetic Method). Maxwell Air Force Base, Ala.: Air University Library, Catalog Branch, 1956. 41p.

Filing Rules for the Catalogs of the University of Washington Libraries. Comp. by Freda Campbell. Seattle: Published for the University of Washington Libraries by the University of Washington Press, 1956. 41p. $1.

Freedom, Education and the Fund: Essays and Addresses 1946-1956. By Robert M. Hutchins. New York: Meridian Books, 1956. 241p. $1.35.

Gmelins Handbuch der anorganischen Chemie. 8th ed. System No. 28, pt. B 1, Calcium. Paper DM 147; No. 44, Thorium and Isotope. Cloth $55.68; No. 60, A 1, 2, Copper (Kupfer). Paper. Pt. A 1: $92.88; Pt. A 2: DM 421. Weinheim/Bergstrasse: Verlag Chemie, 1955-56.

A Guide to the Legal Collections in Chicago. Comp. by Kurt Schwerin. Chicago: Published for the Chicago Association of Law Libraries by Northwestern University Law Library, 1955. 148 l. $2. (Mimeographed.)

The Humanitarians and the Ten Hour Movement in England. By Raymond C. Cocherd. (Kress Library of Business and Economics, 10.) Boston: Baker Library, Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, 1956. 27p.

International Institutions and International Organization, a Select Bibliography. Comp. by G. P. Speeckaert. Brussels: Union of International Associations, 1956. 116p.

Island Bibliographies. Micronesian Botany, Land Environment and Ecology of Coral Atolls; Vegetation of Tropical Pacific Islands. By Marie Helene Sachet and F. Raymond Fosberg. Compiled under the auspices of the Pacific Science Board. (Publication 335.) National

Academy of Sciences—National Research Council, 1955. 577p. (Paper.)

The Kress Library of Business and Economics. Catalogue Supplement, Covering Materials Published through 1776 with Data upon Cognate Items in other Harvard Libraries. Cambridge: Baker Library, Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, 1956. 175p.

Library Handbook. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina (1956?) 16p.

List of Japanese Periodical Titles Together with English Equivalents, Usages, Examples and Alphabetic Index of English Terms. Comp. by Fujio Mamiya. Tokyo: Kokusai Shiryo Kyokai, 1956. 12p. 50c.

Manpower and Education. Washington: Educational Policies Commission, 1956. 128p. $1.25.

Muir's Atlas of Ancient & Classical History. 2d ed. Ed. by George Goodall and R. F. Treharne. New York: Barnes and Noble, 1956. 8p., 20 col. pl. $2.

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BRUNER, JOYCE ESTELLA, 1919-

The history of the University of Louisville libraries. Rochester, N. Y., University of Rochester Press for the Association of College and Reference Libraries, 1956. (v, 143 l. mounted illus. 28 cm. ACRL MICROCARD SERIES, no. 60). Thesis (M.S. in L.S.)—University of North Carolina, 1953. Bibliography: l. 136-43. 5 cards. $1.25.

The purpose of this study comprising nine chapters was to write as complete a history of the libraries of the University of Louisville, the oldest municipal university in America, as time and available material would permit. The university libraries have increased from a small medical library in 1837 to five highly specialized professional school libraries and one general library, serving not only university students and faculty but the citizens of Louisville as well. The problems confronting the University of Louisville libraries today receive due attention. Appendix C contains ten pages of titles of particular note in five of the collections.

SMITH, DOROTHY JEANNE, 1932-

The early history of the library of Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania. Rochester, N.Y., University of Rochester Press for the Association of College and Reference Libraries, 1956. (iii, 58 l. 29 cm. ACRL MICROCARD SERIES, no. 61). Thesis (M.S. in L.S.)—Western Reserve University, 1953. Bibliography: l. 58. 2 cards. $.50.

As a result of the determination of Timothy Alden, Allegheny's first president, to make a success of his enterprise, the college developed a collection of books of unusual range and value. Chief among the early gifts were those of William Bentley, Isaiah Thomas, and James Winthrop, all scholarly men of New England. The story of the Allegheny College Library is in its most spectacular aspect the story of these collections. The study in eleven chapters covers the period from 1815 to 1837.

JOHNSON, ROBERT KELLOGG, 1918-

The Air University Library study of libraries in selected military educational institutions. Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama, Air University Library, 1955-1956. (ACRL MICROCARD SERIES, nos. 62-77).

This study involved a detailed investigation of the operations and services of the libraries of selected higher military schools in the United States. The project was assigned to the chief of the Technical Services Division, Air University Library, by the director of the library for the purpose of gathering a body of useful information concerning such libraries for the use of the Air University Library and the Air University Command. This set of studies consists of 18 descriptive reports covering the activities of libraries serving 19 schools of the three major services, including the current three joint schools operated under the Joint Chiefs of Staff (the Air University Library serves both the Air Command and Staff College and the Air War College).

The material was gathered firsthand on trips by the writer to the institutions whose libraries were included. Inasmuch as the Air University Library requested and was given permission from the institutions to make the studies, rather than being asked to conduct them, the reports are not administrative surveys or critical evaluations, but consist largely of objective comment based upon the available manuscript and published information about the institutions and their libraries, questionnaires covering education and experience distributed to the professional library staff members, and observations by the writer concerning the operations and services of these libraries. A preliminary edition of each report was made up for revision and correction by the institution and library covered, so that in final form they were correct and acceptable to the institution. A retention copy of the revised report was made up for each institution upon receipt of the revisions.

The reports are divided into two main parts. Part I of each report contains general information pertaining to the institution obtained from various sources such as publications, charts, and interviews. Material which may seem to be not directly related to the library system has been included because it has a bearing, however indirect or subtle, upon the responsibilities, operations and services (either actual or potential) of each library. Matters gone into in varying detail in Part I of the reports include origin, mission, and organization of each institution, and curriculum, faculty, and student body. Part II contains general information about the library system and specific data pertinent to its operations and services obtained from library, institutional, and other publications and sources, and from conferences with various staff members of the institution and library. Touched upon here, often in considerable detail, are origin and mission of the libraries, organization, personnel, equipment and supply problems, budget and other administrative matters, book, periodical, official publications, and security classified documents resources, acquisitions, cataloging and classification, indexing, circulating, reference and bibliographic activities, etc.

A few comments should be made concerning some of the institutions. The present Army information School was reported on as the Armed Forces Information School before it became an Army School in 1954. The Army General School

was disbanded in 1955. The report on the National War College has been restricted "For Official Use Only" at the request of the National War College Command, hence it is not published in this series.

While this project was undertaken primarily for the use of the Air University and the Air University Library, much interesting and helpful information has been recorded which should be of great value not only to the individual libraries and institutions covered but to the armed services, the Department of Defense, and military and civilian academic librarianship as well.

Following are the reports compromising this study, each appearing as a separate number in the ACRL Microcard Series:

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NICHOLSON, JAMES M., JR., 1923-

A history of the Wake Forest College library, 1878-1946. Rochester, N.Y., University of Rochester Press for the Association of College and Reference Libraries, 1956. (105 l. 28 cm. ACRL MICROCARD SERIES, no. 78) Thesis (M.S. in L.S.)—University of North Carolina, 1954. Bibliography: l. [102]—105. 3 cards. $.75.

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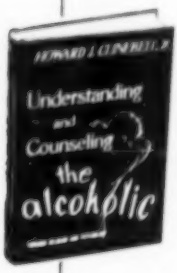

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